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ABSTRACT

The need for improved access to quality services for children and their families has resulted in a wide variety of early childhood and out-of-school time initiatives. Recognizing that developing financing plans and finding funding sources are a major challenge for these initiatives, this guide is intended to assist state and local officials, as well as members of community-based organizations and collaboratives, in identifying and accessing federal funds to help meet program goals. Following an introduction, the guide is organized into several sections, as follows: (1) "The Current Context for Financing Early Childhood Supports and Services," identifying factors affecting funding for early childhood services, including welfare reform and the economy; (2) "A Brief Overview of Federal Funding Sources," presenting a framework for understanding entitlements, formula or block grants, project grants, and direct payments; (3) "Federal Funding for Early Childhood Supports and Services," analyzing the amount of funding through these programs and discussing the array of program purposes supported; (4) "Federal Funding Strategies," presenting strategies for maximizing access to and making best use of federal funds; and (5) "Catalog of Federal Funding Sources," providing information on 59 programs, including kinds of services funded, the application process, program purposes funded, and matching requirements. The guide's two appendices delineate the fiscal year 2000 federal assistance percentages for each U.S. state and territory, and list federal poverty guidelines for families of various sizes. The guide concludes with a list of other publications and organizations providing further resource information. (KB)

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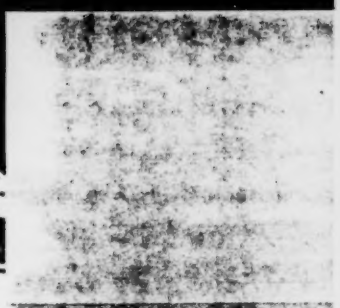

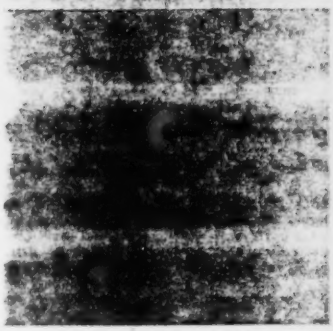

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Federal Funding for Early Childhood Supports and Services: A Guide to Sources and Strategies

June 2000

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PREFACE

The need for improved access to quality services for children and their families is felt across the nation. The number of children with one or both parents in the workforce continues to grow, spurred by growth in the economy, changes in public attitudes, and work requirements under welfare reform. This has led to a growing demand for preschool care and education as well as out-of-school time programs for school-age children. Public understanding of the importance of quality care and activities to children's healthy development—not only for young children but also for older children in the hours they are not in school—also is growing. Furthermore, there is an increasing sense that many families and communities need an array of supports and services to help them in raising children who can succeed in the economy and society, and that these needs can best be met in a comprehensive fashion at the community level.

In response to these concerns, a wide variety of early childhood and, more recently, out-of-school time initiatives are being implemented across the country. These range from well-established state programs to community-based demonstration and pilot programs. Among the many challenges these initiatives face are developing financing plans and finding funding that will support their goals not only in the short-term, but also over time. While financing is but one of several key elements that must be in place to ensure sustainability, developing and implementing financing strategies that are aligned with long-term program goals is critical to ensuring the ongoing success of these initiatives.

There are a variety of strategies for financing such community-based initiatives for children and families, and typically, successful program leaders will use multiple approaches to mobilize the resources they need. Amongst the portfolio of available financing approaches is making good use of available federal funds. Federal grant programs offer a potentially important source of revenue for starting up, operating, and expanding community-based initiatives to meet the needs of children and families. Maximizing federal funding can help leverage other funds, build a more sustainable base of funding, and increase program capacity. The creative and flexible use of these funds can also support and enhance the effective delivery of comprehensive, integrated services for children and families.

The Finance Project's mission is to support decision making that produces and sustains good results for children, families, and communities by developing and disseminating information, knowledge, tools, and technical assistance for improved policies, programs, and financing strategies. This guide to federal funding sources for early childhood supports and services is designed to help policy makers, program leaders, system-building advocates and others take advantage of federal funding opportunities. It identifies and summarizes nearly 60 federal programs that have the potential to support initiatives serving young children and their families, provides information on the structure and amount of federal funding available from these sources, and presents strategies for maximizing federal revenues and using these revenues to create more flexible funding. Numerous examples, strategic considerations, information tables, and references to further resources are included to help readers pursue federal funding options. The Finance Project has recently published a companion guide to federal funding sources for out-of-school time and community school initiatives.

The Finance Project would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their contributions to the preparation of this guide. Hansine Fisher of the Institute for Human Services Management, Inc. (IHSM), the principal author, developed the framework for presenting and analyzing the federal programs and wrote the original draft. Other IHSM staff assisted her in researching and developing the database of programs. Carol Cohen and Margaret Flynn of The Finance Project contributed to the writing, analysis, and finalizing of the guide. Senior staff of The Finance Project, including Cheri Hayes and Sharon Deich as well as Carol Cohen, provided oversight for the project.

The Finance Project also extends its thanks to the following individuals who provided helpful comments and guidance on a draft of the guide: Joe Bock of the Administration for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); Oxana Golden of the Colorado Department of Human Services; Anne Mitchell of Early Childhood Policy Research; Cheryl Mitchell of the Vermont Agency of Human Services; Louise Stoney of Stoney Associates; Trinity Tomsic of Federal Funds Information for States; and Andrew Williams of the HHS Child Care Bureau.

Each of the contributors to this guide helped shape it into a resource that we hope will be useful to early childhood leaders across the country.

Cheryl D. Hayes

Executive Director

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I. INTRODUCTION

Spurred by changes in the economy, families, and public attitudes and policy, states and communities across the country are responding to an increased demand for investments in early childhood supports and services with a variety of programs and initiatives. These range from well-established state programs to community-based demonstration and pilot programs. Many of these initiatives seek to provide a comprehensive array of services to meet the multiple and interrelated needs that many families with young children experience. Yet directors of these initiatives often struggle to find the financial resources to effectively support their programs because funding is fragmented and categorical and because they are not able to secure ongoing commitments for funding beyond time-limited grants and private donations. State program managers, too, want adequate and stable funding streams so they can extend quality services to as many young children and their families as possible.

Federal funding offers a key source of revenue to help finance programs for young children and their families. A large number of federal programs address the needs of children and families, especially those with low incomes. Typically, these programs support highly specialized activities and specifically defined populations. They are potentially important sources of support for traditional programs in maternal and child health, child welfare, child care, and so on. Used creatively, however, they can also support comprehensive state or community-based initiatives.

Accessing federal revenues is advantageous for both large and small programs. Even for well-established state or local programs, maximizing federal revenues can help build program capacity. And especially for community-based programs with limited and insecure funding, gaining federal funds holds the potential to build a more sustainable base of funding for services that are provided to families with young children. Not only can tapping federal programs add to the current level of funding, but it also may increase the likelihood that other funds continue to flow into the state or local initiative.

This guide is intended to assist state and local officials, as well as members of community-based organizations and collaboratives, in identifying, accessing, and making the best use of available federal funds to help meet their program goals. Federal funding sources for early childhood initiatives are contained in many programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and various other federal agencies. However, states and localities may not be maximizing their federal revenue, either because they are unaware of the range of federal programs available to fund early childhood supports and services or because they do not know how to access and use these funds. This guide attempts to address these issues by providing a catalog that identifies and describes a range of federal funding sources for early childhood supports and services, and information on key strategies for maximizing revenues from those sources and making the best use of those funds.

Key Information in This Guide

■ **Catalog of Federal Funding**

This guide summarizes 59 federal funding sources for supports and services to young children and their families.

■ **Federal Funding Strategies**

This guide presents key strategies for maximizing federal revenues (e.g., through leveraging and administrative claiming) and creating more flexibility in the use of these revenues (e.g., through pooling and coordinating categorical funds).

Overview of This Guide

This guide is organized into several sections, as follows:

- The next section, **Section II: The Current Context for Financing Early Childhood Supports and Services**, identifies a number of factors affecting funding for early childhood supports and services at the federal, state, and community levels. This section discusses the impacts that welfare reform, changes in the rationales for investments in early childhood, the strong economy, and a number of other factors are having on the programs that are provided and their current levels and future prospects for funding.
- **Section III: A Brief Overview of Federal Funding Sources** provides a framework for understanding the four types of federal grant programs—entitlements, formula or block grants, project grants, and direct payments—that provide funding for early childhood. It describes the general structures and requirements of each type, and provides some tips for thinking about how to use them.
- **Section IV: Federal Funding for Early Childhood Supports and Services** analyzes the amount of funding provided through these programs, some of which is dedicated solely to young children and their families and some of which is targeted to a broader range of populations (for example, school-age children as well as children ages 0-5). The section also discusses the array of purposes supported by these programs, the pattern of funding among these purposes, and recent changes in funding levels.
- **Section V: Federal Funding Strategies** presents strategies for maximizing access to and making the best use of federal funds. Examples of strategies for maximizing federal revenues include leveraging—identifying state or local expenditures that are eligible for federal matching and using them to draw down new federal revenues—and administrative claiming—taking advantage of both the breadth of activities and the range of target populations for which administrative expenses can be reimbursed under certain federal programs. The strategies presented for making the best use of federal funding streams—including pooling and coordinating funding—center on creating more flexibility in the use of these funds at state and local levels in order to support comprehensive services rather than separate, categorical programs. This section also presents a number of examples of state and community initiatives that have successfully implemented strategies to maximize their access to or use of federal funds.
- **Section VI: Catalog of Federal Funding Sources** contains a catalog of 59 federal programs that have been identified as providing funding that may be used for early childhood supports and services. The section includes the following:
  - An **index of programs by service domain and type** of federal program. This display allows the reader to quickly identify which programs can potentially be tapped to fund various types of activities.
  - A **catalog of federal programs** listed in alphabetical order. For each program, a brief description of the kinds of services it funds, the application process, and other key information is given. The types of purposes for which the funds can be used are also indicated, using the following framework of service domains:
    - BASIC NEEDS, such as income, food, shelter, and emergency assistance;
    - CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, including Head Start, special needs, early intervention, and related services;
    - FAMILY SUPPORT, such as the provision of family resource centers, parent education, and child abuse prevention services;

- HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH, including various preventive and acute care services; and
- INFRASTRUCTURE elements needed to support early childhood programs or systems, such as case management services, staff training and development, and facility improvement.

- **Appendices**. Two appendices provide data on measures referred to in some of the federal programs:
  - **Appendix A** provides the FY 2000 Federal Assistance Percentages; and
  - **Appendix B** contains the 2000 Federal Poverty Guidelines.
- **Resources**. The guide concludes with a list of other publications and organizations that can provide further resource information to those seeking federal funding for early childhood initiatives.

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II. THE CURRENT CONTEXT FOR FINANCING EARLY CHILDHOOD SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

Federal funding historically has provided the backbone for programs that serve children from infancy until the time they enter kindergarten. This has been especially true for programs that focus on meeting the basic needs, including health care, food, and income support, of the nation's low-income and vulnerable children. The Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) provisions of the federal Medicaid program; the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), which replaced the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); are examples.

Over the years, federal funding for programs that offer child development and preschool education and other social supports has steadily increased. The Head Start and Even Start programs and the child care funds that have been appropriated as part of welfare reform are good examples of programs with strong congressional support. Programs for children with disabilities have also grown to be essential, if modestly funded, sources of federal funding. For example, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) ensures a basic level of funding for infants and young children through Part C (the early intervention program for infants and toddlers with disabilities) and Part B (special education services for children ages 3-5).

Much of the federal funding for services to families with young children is essentially guaranteed or moves through annual congressional budget negotiations with relative ease. The federal government has an open-ended obligation to match approved, allowable state expenses for the two relevant entitlement programs—Medicaid (Title XIX) and foster care (Title IV-E). The federal funding commitment for these programs can be reduced only by changing the basic program provisions, such as those relating to eligibility and covered services. Funding for many of the major block grant programs, such as those supporting child care, early intervention for disabled infants and toddlers, and basic child health, appears in the federal budget every year. The funding may rise or fall, depending on the mood prevailing in a particular congressional session, but there is always a substantial appropriation.

Funding for many of the project grants is less certain. From year to year, various new programs receive funding. Some continue to be funded over time because of their effectiveness, popularity, or both. For example, Head Start has been funded for many years and has a certain institutional status. Others may be funded as pilot or demonstration projects and do not receive enough congressional support to guarantee ongoing funding. They lapse after an initial funding cycle.

FACTORS AFFECTING RECENT FUNDING DECISIONS

Several factors have had, or can be expected to have, a significant impact on funding for early childhood programs. These include changing rationales for investing in young children; the passage of welfare reform and the accompanying devolution of responsibility from the federal government to state and local governments; ongoing health care reforms; and the recent tobacco settlements with the states. Each of these is discussed briefly below.

CHANGING RATIONALES. In taking a broader look at the financing of supports and services to families with young children, one can see that the rationale driving decision making has been changing in recent years. As support for social programs linked to the "welfare population" has declined, interest in funding programs that support children with families in the workforce has risen. A thriving economy, combined with the need for an increasingly skilled workforce, has prompted growing attention to the role of families and society in preparing children for successful entry into a complex and increasingly technical work environment. In addition, recent brain research has underlined the importance of

development during the early years of life and the need for quality early childhood programs. These forces hold promise for the continued funding of early childhood supports and services.

WELFARE REFORM. Welfare reform has meant the replacement of an entitlement program (AFDC) with a block grant—Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). The transformation of the welfare program in a healthy economy has resulted in larger than expected caseload declines, leaving states with surpluses that in many cases have been used to enhance funding for early childhood supports and services. In some states, the surplus funds are supporting enhanced programming such as mental health consultation in center-based day care, treatment for parental substance abuse, home visiting programs, and other critical family support services.

However, the robust national economy has made the long-term significance of welfare reform unclear. Because there is no longer an entitlement to federal funding to support low-income families and because states have considerable flexibility in determining how block grant dollars are spent, there is no guarantee that enhanced programming will be maintained in a depressed economy. How such programs will fare without a federal mandate remains to be seen.

> The passage of **welfare reform**, in combination with a robust economy, has allowed some states to create innovative and enhanced supports for families with young children. For example, one California county plans to use its welfare surplus to fund a home visiting program for families in which the medical or behavioral needs of the children have kept the parent from moving into steady work. **Devolution, health care reforms**, and the **recent settlements** between the tobacco industry and the states all create additional opportunities to direct resources to young children and their families.

DEVOLUTION. Devolution has created increased flexibility at the state and local levels in directing federal resources toward needs identified by communities. In addition to welfare reform, the most visible manifestation of devolution, new federal initiatives that fund services to families with young children also reflect this trend. The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), enacted as a supplement to the Medicaid program, is a significant new source of federal funding for health care for young children. Its design gives states wide discretion in determining who and what can be covered and how large the program can be. States have used CHIP to insure children whose families work at steady, entry-level positions. Over half the states extend the benefit to families with children under the age of one whose incomes are at or below 185 or 200 percent of poverty. Eight states cover the same group of families with incomes between 200 and 300 percent of poverty.

HEALTH CARE REFORMS. Interest in health care reform and the full-scale arrival of managed care also have increased attention to the access and availability of health care for low-income families. This has created opportunities for states and communities to leverage federal funds to support efforts to increase Medicaid or CHIP enrollment and provide outreach and preventive care. For example, managed care entities serving Medicaid beneficiaries can contract with community providers to assist in the provision of outreach and preventive care to families who are most at risk of poor health outcomes. A state's Medicaid agency can support such partnerships by including them as requirements of a contract with the managed care entity.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENTS. Another important development and potential source of new funding for early childhood supports and services is the recent settlement with the tobacco companies. Billions of dollars of new revenues will flow into state treasuries over the next 25 years as a result of the settlement. Although there are no restrictions on

how this money can be spent and each state will allocate the funds differently, there is discussion in many states of using the funds to make new investments in prevention and education. This could lead to some funds being allocated for services that support families with young children. Furthermore, to the extent that a state's tobacco revenues can be matched against federal entitlement programs serving young children and their families, the tobacco revenue can be leveraged as a potential source of sustainable funding for early childhood programs. Information to date indicates that health and smoking prevention and cessation programs received the greatest emphasis in state legislation in 1999. Funding of children's programs was also considered or passed in some states. However, decisions in 2000 and beyond will determine the exact extent to which young children and their families will benefit from these decisions.[1]

[1] *Using Tobacco Settlement Revenues to Support Children's Services: State Opportunities and Actions*, by Lee Dixon et. al., The Finance Project, Washington, D.C., October 1999

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III. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Federal funds that can support young children and their families are granted to states, localities, private entities, and individuals in one of four forms—as entitlements, block (or formula) grants, project (or discretionary) grants, and direct payments.[2] To make federal revenues work most effectively to fund supports and services to families with young children, it is necessary to understand how each type works.

Types of Federal Programs

- **Entitlement Programs**

  Examples: Title XIX (Medicaid), Title IV-E (Foster Care)

- **Formula (or Block) Grants**

  Examples: Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Child Care and Development Block Grant

- **Project (or Discretionary) Grants**

  Examples: Head Start, Community-based Family Resource and Support Grants

- **Direct Payments**

  Examples: Section 8 Housing Assistance, Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Entitlement Programs

A small number of programs supporting young children and their families are entitlements. These include Medicaid (Title XIX); Title IV-E (the federal program supporting the care and placement of children in foster care); Food Stamps and several child nutrition programs; and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). While these programs can also be classified as either formula grants or direct payments, we have identified them as entitlements because they are unique in that as long as states (or individuals) meet the program requirements, they are eligible to receive benefits from the program.

The federal government matches state expenditures for entitlements such as Medicaid and IV-E. For program activities and services, the match rate is indexed by state, based on a formula that provides higher matches to states with relatively lower per capita incomes. The minimum match rate is 50 percent, and the ceiling is 83 percent. Currently, Mississippi receives the highest rate, 76.80 percent. (Appendix A lists the matching rates for each state.) The match rate for administrative activities associated with these programs is generally 50 percent; in other words, state funds support half of the cost of activities relating to the administration of the program, and federal funds support the other half. Generally, each entitlement program is administered by a single state agency responsible for providing or certifying the match and for administering the program. For example, the state agency responsible for child welfare services administers the Title IV-E program.

[2] Many programs, such as TANF, Title IV-E maintenance payments, and others, ultimately result in direct payments to individuals or other beneficiaries. We use the term "direct payments" here as it is defined in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance: "Financial assistance from the Federal government provided directly to beneficiaries who satisfy Federal eligibility requirements..." That is, direct payments are distinct from grants that are initially targeted at intermediaries, such as states.

TIP: Entitlements provide important opportunities for leveraging state dollars—usually through their matching requirements. See Section V for information on leveraging strategies.

Formula or Block Grants

The federal formula or block grants include many programs that fund services to families with young children, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and the federal government's core funding for special education: Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Formula or block grants distribute a fixed amount of funding to states or localities, based on established formulas that vary from grant to grant. The formulas are often tied to population characteristics or demographics—for example, the number of children under a certain age who live at or below a certain percentage of poverty. (The 2000 federal poverty guidelines are shown in Appendix B.)

Most formula grants are prescriptive, meaning that the funds must be used to meet specific objectives, serve distinct populations, or cover discrete services. Some formula grants give states more flexibility in determining how the funds will be spent.

TIP: Formula grants defined by broad goals, objectives, or service populations offer the most opportunity to fund comprehensive services that are responsive to community needs. TANF funds, for example, may be used for child care, parent education, and a range of other services and benefits in support of the program's four purposes.

Most formula grants, such as TANF, the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant program (MCH), and special education (IDEA), require states to continue to provide a base level of funding for the program. This "maintenance of effort" or MOE is based on some preset level and must be in place, or "committed," before the federal grant is disbursed. The MOE requirement ensures that states do not substitute federal dollars for state spending in the same program.[3] In special education and TANF, for example, states are prohibited from "supplanting" their own funding with federal funds.

Most of these programs also require some type of state match. This means that a state must match each dollar of federal spending with a certain amount of state spending. For example, under MCH, a state must match every four dollars of federal funding it receives with three dollars of state money. State matching funds may be "in kind" (that is, in the form of goods or services), in cash, or a combination of the two. The in-kind match permitted under MCH, for example, could take the form of a county's expenses in operating the building where a local maternal and child health program is housed.

Formula grants are appropriated to designated state agencies that administer the funds, but these agencies may delegate them to other public or private entities through contracts or interagency agreements. For example, MCH contains specific funds for "children with special health care needs." In some states, this funding is transferred from the state agency responsible for social services to the state agency with responsibility for mental retardation and developmental disabilities services for children.

[3] It is possible, however, that a state may use federal funds to supplant other state spending.

Project Grants

Project grants make up the largest number of federal funding programs for families with young children. Project grants typically support highly specific purposes—Head Start is an example, as is Even Start, a family literacy initiative. Project grants are awarded on the basis of competitive applications. The applicant may be a state or local, public or private entity, depending on the program. A growing number of project grant applications require collaborative efforts by a consortium of community agencies and organizations.

Federal programs supported by project grants each have an overall fixed level of funding that is appropriated by Congress. For example, Congress recently appropriated $9 million for Safe Start, a program aimed at reducing violence or the effects of violence on young children. Twelve applicants will receive up to $700,000 each for an 18-month period. Some project grants require a cash or in-kind match.

TIP: Early childhood initiative leaders can learn about discretionary program opportunities and funding deadlines in the Federal Register, which can be found on-line at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html. It also is available in hard copy at many public libraries. Think about partnering with other organizations to expand the range of project grants for which your initiative is eligible.

Direct Payments

Some federal funds are classified as direct payments. With these funds, the federal government provides financial assistance directly to individual beneficiaries who satisfy federal eligibility requirements. These programs, may, however, be administered by an intermediate state agency. Supplemental Security Income, for example, is a direct payment (as well as an entitlement) program that may be administered by the state.

TIP: Direct federal payments can be an important complement to other services provided to young children and their families. Make sure that all eligible families apply for such assistance.

Most direct payments, as well as formula grants, have an upper limit—that is, they come in annual allocations and are driven by a "use it or lose it" principle. If a state does not use its allocation, the unspent amount must be returned to the federal government at the end of the year (or the next allocation is reduced by the unspent amount).[4] The presence of an upper limit also means that if a state or locality has a need that exceeds the upper limit of its federal grant, the excess cost must either be met at the state or local level or the capacity to meet the need will be limited by the availability of federal funds.

[4] There are exceptions to this "use it or lose it" principle. For example, states can carry over unspent funds from the formula grant Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) for use in future years.

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IV. FEDERAL FUNDING FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

Trying to get a handle on how much federal funding is available for early childhood supports and services is not easy. Most of the federal programs included in the catalog are not targeted solely to young children and their families, and reporting requirements do not necessarily require states or program initiatives to identify individuals served by specific age brackets. Nevertheless, this section attempts to estimate the total amount of federal funding that is available to support early childhood initiatives and analyzes the amount available for various purposes. It also looks at how federal funding for early childhood has changed over the last three years.

How Much Federal Funding is Directed at Early Childhood Supports and Services?

In FY99, the federal government authorized spending $233.4 billion on the 59 programs in the catalog. However, because many of the 59 programs serve a broader target population than young children, the total funding level of $233 billion is much larger than the funding actually available for early childhood supports and services.

To get a better picture of how much funding is actually available for early childhood supports and services, we have separated the programs into three categories:

- Funding for programs that exclusively support young children and their families;
- Expenditures on children ages 0-5 in major programs that serve a broader population; and
- Funding for the remaining programs.

Estimates of funding levels for each category follow.

Funding for Programs that Exclusively Support Young Children and Their Families

While most of the 59 programs in the catalog provide supports to other populations in addition to young children, 11 programs are targeted specifically to young children and their families. These programs, which spend 100 percent of their funds on supports and services for young children and their families, are listed in Table 1. All of these programs are project grants, meaning they typically support specific purposes and are granted on the basis of competitive applications (see the catalog for funding application details).

Eleven federal programs targeted specifically to early childhood supports and services: $5.7 billion

TABLE 1: FY99 FUNDING LEVELS FOR PROGRAMS TARGETED TO YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS) [1]

PROGRAM	FY99
HEAD START	4,309
SPECIAL EDUCATION—GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES WITH DISABILITIES	418
SPECIAL EDUCATION—PRESCHOOL GRANTS	374
EARLY HEAD START	349
EVEN START—STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES	125
HEALTHY START INITIATIVE	105
GOALS 2000: PARENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	30
ABANDONED INFANTS	12
SAFE START DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	10
EVEN START—MIGRANT EDUCATION	3
EVEN START—INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS	2
TOTAL	**5,737**

Sources: Funding levels are actual FY99 obligations as reported in the 2001 proposed budget. Where programs did not have a specific line item in the budget, funding levels are estimated FY99 obligations as reported in the 1999 Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance.

[1] Programs in this table are directed at providing supports for children ages 5 and younger and their parents, with the exception of the Even Start Programs, which serve families with children 7 and younger, and the Safe Start Demonstration Project, which is targeted to children 6 and younger.

Funding for these 11 programs totaled $5.7 billion in 1999. Of that total, $4.3 billion was for the well-established and supported early childhood education program, Head Start. An additional $800 million was for two special education programs, providing funding for free public special education for preschool children with disabilities and funding for support services for the families of infants with disabilities. The remaining $600 million was spread over the following eight programs that provide early care and education, health services, and family support.

- **Early Head Start** was created in the 1994 Head Start Reauthorization process as a companion to the popular program for preschool-age children. It funds comprehensive child development and family support services to low-income families with children under the age of three. Services provided include education (center- and home-based); home visitation; parent education; health services for children and for women prior to, during, and after pregnancy; nutrition education; case management; and peer support groups. Head Start grantees, school systems, local governments, and public or private nonprofit agencies can apply for funding to their Regional Head Start office in accordance with invitations published in the Federal Register.

- **Even Start**, administered by the Department of Education, includes three programs that provide funding for family literacy programs to Indian tribes and tribal organizations, state education agencies, and public or private agencies serving migrant populations. Grantees are expected to integrate early childhood education, adult literacy or adult basic education, and parenting education into a unified family literacy program. Low-income families with children age 7 and younger and parents with a low level of adult literacy or proficiency in English are the target population.

- **Healthy Start**, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, provides funding for initiatives aimed at reducing infant mortality through comprehensive, community-oriented approaches to improving low-income women's access to quality, early prenatal care. Activities include the integration of health care and social supports, including outreach and case management efforts.

- **The Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program** provides grants to nonprofit organizations and nonprofit organizations in consortia with local education agencies (LEAs) to assist them in establishing parental information and resource centers. The funds may be used for parent training, information, and support programs that help parents better understand and address their preschool and school-age children's developmental and educational needs.

- **Abandoned Infants**, a Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) program, funds services to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children, including support services to assist families in caring for young children in their home, respite care, and the recruitment and training of health and social services personnel to work with families. State or local governments, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for funding.

- **Safe Start** is a demonstration project administered by the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, with the purpose of reducing and preventing the impact of family and community violence on young children (ages birth to 6). Project funds are used to develop a comprehensive service delivery system to assess, address, and prevent children's exposure to violence. Applicants must be community-based collaboratives with a state or local public agency acting as the lead.

Expenditures on Children Ages 0-5 in Major Programs That Serve a Broader Population

The majority of programs in the catalog support services for a broad target population; young children are simply one population that these programs can serve. In fact, the four largest programs—Medicaid ($111 billion), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) ($34 billion), Food Stamps ($19 billion), and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families ($17 billion)—are not exclusively targeted to young children and their families. Nevertheless, these programs can provide significant amounts of funding for supports and services to young children and their families.

> Expenditures for children ages 0-5 in eight major programs: $29.2 billion

Table 2 presents estimates of expenditures on children ages 0-5 for eight of the largest programs in the catalog for which relevant data were available.[5] The funding for these eight programs totaled $160.2 billion in FY99. Overall, an estimated 18 percent, or $29.2 billion, of that funding was spent on services for young children; however, the percentage of total funding expended on children ages 0-5 varied from 83 percent for the Child and Adult Care Food Program to 12 percent for Medicaid.

[5] Data on 0-5 expenditures were not available for the following major programs: Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies, Supplemental Security Income, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, or the Section 8 Rental Certificate/Voucher Program.

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN AGES 0-5 IN MAJOR PROGRAMS (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM	FY99 Total Funding	Est. FY99 0-5 Spending	Percent Spent on 0-5	Notes
TITLE XIX MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MEDICAID)	111,142	13,337	12	a
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)	16,837	4,714	28	b
FOOD STAMPS	19,385	3,683	19	c
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC)	4,076	2,894	71	c
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND—MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS	2,167	1,409	65	d
CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM	1,599	1,327	83	c
FOSTER CARE—TITLE IV-E	3,982	1,234	31	e
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT—DISCRETIONARY FUND	1,000	650	65	d
TOTAL	**160,188**	**29,248**	**18**	

(a) Estimated expenditure for FY99 is based on proportion of 0—5 expenditures to total expenditures for FY98 (9%). Source: Health Care Financing Administration, Information Tables, Medicaid Vendor Payments of Medical Care by Age and State (Table 25).

(b) TANF 0—5 expenditures estimate is based on 0—5 participants as a percentage of total participants. FY98=28.1% (FY98 proportion used to estimate FY99). Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, "Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients," FY 98, Tables 11 and 22.

(c) Estimated expenditures for FY99 are based on the percentage of total funding spent on children ages 0—5 in FY98. Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Analysis, Nutrition, and Evaluation, September 8, 1999.

(d) Estimated expenditures are based on proportion of total children receiving subsidies ages 0-5 (65%) in FY98 as reported by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, March 20, 2000. Actual expenditures on children ages 0-5 are likely much higher than estimate because children ages 0-5 typically spend significantly more time in care than school-age children, and the cost of care per child per hour is generally higher for infants and toddlers than for school-age children.

(e) IV-E 0-5 expenditures estimate is based on ratio of 0-5 population to total foster care population, as reported annually on Department of Health and Human Services Adoption and Foster Care Automated Reporting System. FY98 proportion used to estimate expenditures for FY99. Not all states reported data.

Most of these programs are important sources of direct support for families with young children. For example, Food Stamps and WIC help parents pay for food and formula, TANF can provide cash assistance to families, and Title XIX (Medicaid) pays for medical treatment. In addition, many of these programs can help fund supportive services for families and children. For example:

- Medicaid can provide support to programs that provide outreach to encourage families to apply for Medicaid and use preventive health services;
- TANF, the formula grant that replaced the entitlement program AFDC, can be used flexibly to support a range of services that promote self-sufficiency for families, including child care and family support activities;
- The Child Care and Development Fund (both mandatory and discretionary) provides funding for subsidies that help low-income parents pay for the child care of their choice, as well as funding for quality and system-building efforts. States have used CCDF funds to support resource and referral activities, professional development systems, and capacity-building efforts; and
- The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) reimburses eligible institutions (including child care providers) for the cost of nutritious meals and snacks provided to children in nonresidential day care programs.

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Three of the programs in the table (TANF, CCDF, and WIC) are formula grants—pots of money allocated from the federal government to state governments to serve designated purposes. The states then administer the funds according to federal guidelines that frequently allow considerable flexibility. The remaining programs are entitlements, federal programs that fund support services for all eligible applicants and that can provide a source of stable funding for programs. Local programs must work closely with state administering agencies if they are interested in accessing either entitlement or block grant funding.

Funding for the Remaining Programs

Table 3 presents the remaining 40 programs in the catalog, which have an overall funding level of $72 billion. This includes $41.8 billion in SSI and other entitlements; $17.1 billion in a range of formula grants; $1.1 billion in various project grants; and $12.2 billion in Section 8 and other direct payment programs.

Other federal programs with potential to support young children and their families: $72 billion

TABLE 3: FY99 FUNDING LEVELS FOR PROGRAMS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO FUND EARLY CHILDHOOD SUPPORTS AND SERVICES (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

FUNDING TYPE	PROGRAM	FY99
ENTITLEMENTS	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	33,815
	NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM	5,517
	SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM	1,355
	SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN	296
	ADOPTION ASSISTANCE—TITLE IV-E	826
	SUBTOTAL	**41,809**
FORMULA GRANTS	TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES	7,676
	STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)	4,732
	SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	1,909
	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE V)	700
	COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)	500
	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	455
	MIGRANT EDUCATION—BASIC STATE GRANT PROGRAM	346
	CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: STATE GRANTS (TITLE IV-B)	292
	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (TITLE IV-B.2)	257
	FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES GRANTS	89
	REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE—TARGETED ASSISTANCE	35
	COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANTS	33
	EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH	29
	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANTS	21
	SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN	18
	HOMELESS CHILDREN NUTRITION PROGRAM	1
	SUBTOTAL	**17,093**
PROJECT GRANTS	PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION PROGRAM	534
	TWENTY-FIRST (21ST) CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS	100
	COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES	87
	FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM	87
	SPECIAL EDUCATION—PERSONNEL PREPARATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	81
	HEALTH CENTER GRANTS FOR THE HOMELESS	73
	HIV DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND WOMEN	44
	CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROJECTS	27
	SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS	27
	EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN	15
	INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT—TITLE II GRANTS	13
	HEALTHY SCHOOLS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES	8
	FAMILY SUPPORT MODEL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	5
	CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOL (CAMPIS)	5
	SAFE SCHOOLS/HEALTHY STUDENTS INITIATIVE	2
	SUBTOTAL	**1,108**
DIRECT PAYMENTS	SECTION 8 RENTAL CERTIFICATE/VOUCHER PROGRAM	11,956
	REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE—STATE ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS	221
	INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES—CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE	27
	FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM	45
	SUBTOTAL	**12,249**
	TOTAL	**72,259**

Sources: FY 2001 President's Budget of the United States Government and the 1999 Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance. Funding levels are actual FY99 obligations as reported in the 2001 proposed budget. Where programs did not have a specific line item in the budget, funding levels are estimated FY99 obligations as reported in the 1999 Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance.

While it is safe to say that some portion of the $72 billion supporting these programs goes to early childhood supports and services, data are not available to indicate what exactly that portion is. Some programs have the potential to provide significant funding for supports and services for young children. Examples include:

- The State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), a program initiated in 1998, which provides significant new funding for health coverage and outreach for children whose family income exceeds the requirements for Medicaid;
- The Social Services Block Grant, a formula grant that can be used for a variety of supports and services for young children and their families aimed at preventing child abuse and encouraging self-sufficiency;
- The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, which provides states with funds to develop systems of preventive and primary health care for pregnant women, infants, and children; and
- The Summer Food Service Program for Children, which is an entitlement program that provides funding for meals for children ages 0-18 during the summer months. Institutions that conduct a regularly scheduled program for children in low-income areas are eligible to be reimbursed for meals and administrative expenses.

Thus, while our data do not permit us to know the exact amount of federal spending on early childhood supports and services, they indicate that it is likely well over $35 billion—including $5.7 billion on programs targeted to early childhood supports and services, an estimated $29.2 billion expended on children ages 0-5 in major programs serving broader populations, and some portion of the $72 billion supporting the remaining programs that have the potential to fund early childhood supports and services.

What Types of Services and Supports for Young Children Does the Federal Government Fund?

The federal government's investment in early childhood supports and services spans:

- **basic needs** (such as income, food, and shelter);
- **child development and preschool education** (for low-income families, children with special needs, and other specified purposes);
- **family support** (including parent education, child abuse prevention, and related services for families with young children);
- **health and mental health** (including preventive and other direct health services for children of low-income families); and
- **infrastructure** (including collaboration, technical assistance, case management, and a variety of other elements that are necessary to support direct services).

It is difficult to analyze the federal government's relative levels of funding among these five service domains because a single program often provides funds that can be used across several of these areas. This point is emphasized in the Index to Federal Funding Sources by Service Domain, which shows the range of programs that can support services in each domain. For example, the Early Head Start Program can support child development and preschool education as well as family support programs such as respite care. The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program can support a range of services and can also be used to fund some infrastructure. Indeed, strategies for making creative and strategic use of

federal funds to support the variety of funding needs faced by programs providing early childhood supports and services are an important focus of this guide.

Nevertheless, a review of the major programs included in the catalog indicates that the federal government is spending the largest amounts on **basic needs** (through programs such as TANF, SSI, Section 8 housing, Food Stamps, WIC, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and Title IV-E maintenance payments); **health and mental health** (through Medicaid and CHIP as well as other programs); and **child development and preschool education** (through programs including Head Start, Child Care and Development Block Grants, and Special Education programs). **Family support** is a lesser funding priority, although it is the focus of certain programs, such as the Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program and Community-based Family Resource and Support Grants.

Infrastructure support tends not to be a major focus of federal programs; rather, it is sometimes included among other permissible uses in a range of programs targeted primarily at other purposes. Infrastructure costs are often the hardest for programs to fund. While the entitlements, some of the block grants, and even some of the discretionary grant programs will support case management services, they are much less likely to support technology, facility improvements, transportation, and general administrative costs. For further information on which programs can support infrastructure and other uses, readers are encouraged to consult the individual descriptions of programs in the catalog and the tables preceding the catalog that cross-walk the programs by service domain.

What Does the Future of Federal Funding for Young Children and Their Families Look Like?

Major changes in social policy have been legislated in recent years, including the passage of welfare reform, the passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act (which made significant changes to child welfare policy), and the expansion of health care for children through CHIP. What effect have these policy changes had on the level of funding available to young children and their families? Where have investments increased and where have they decreased? What do trends in federal funding say about the future of federal funding for supports and services for young children and their families? Table 4 helps to provide some context for answering these questions.

Table 4 shows federal spending trends for FY98 through FY00 for the 59 federal programs included in the catalog. Overall, it appears that funding for early childhood supports and services has been relatively stable, with a small increase (9.6 percent) over this period, not accounting for inflation. Significant funding expansion was centered in programs aimed at keeping children safe—Adoption Assistance ($319 million) and foster care ($997 million)—as well as programs focused on early childhood education and care—Head Start ($778 million). Programs created during this time period, including the Twenty-first Century Learning Centers, Safe Start Demonstration Project, Child Care Access Means Parents in School, and the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative, were also focused on educating and protecting children. A few of the larger federal programs, including Section 8, Medicaid, and SSI, also saw increases during this period.

Few programs have undergone significant cuts in recent years. Only 7 of the 59 programs in the catalog saw nominal funding decreases from FY98 to FY00. The largest decreases were in the Social Services Block Grant ($524 million) and Food Stamps ($642 million). Other program cuts totaled about $30 million, with $20 million due to reductions in the Social Services Research and Demonstration program alone. Because Food Stamps is an entitlement program, the decrease in funding does not necessarily reflect a decreasing commitment on the part of the federal government but may, instead,

reflect a decreasing demand. This may be related to the increased well-being and workforce involvement of individuals in a strong economy, as well as disconnection from social programs as a result of welfare-to-work sanctions. Overall, funding decreases were offset by investments in new programs and expansions of existing programs.

Whether this willingness to invest in supports and services for early childhood and other children and families will continue is hard to tell. Prosperous federal and state economies, a pervasive interest in infant and child development, concerns about the quality of life and the next generation of workers—all of these factors have helped improve funding for early childhood supports and services. At the same time, the funding levels of many programs are insufficient to serve all eligible children.[6] A recession, a war, a loss of interest in these issues by the general public, the growing need for services by an aging "baby boomer" population, the lack of good data to show the kinds of positive outcomes that early childhood supports and services achieve—these factors have the potential to slow or reverse the level of funding now supporting services to young children. The challenge at the community and state levels is to keep the need for these services and the outcomes they produce in the public eye so that ongoing funding becomes a congressional habit.

NEW PROGRAMS FUNDING SUPPORTS AND SERVICES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

Program	FY99 Funding
Twenty-first Century Community Learning Centers	$ 100
Safe Start Demonstration Project	$ 10
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	$ 5
Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative	$ 2

[6] For example, according to the federal Child Care Bureau, in an average month in 1998, only 1.5 million of the approximately 10 million children eligible for Child Care and Development Fund subsidies actually received assistance.

TABLE 4: FUNDING LEVELS FY98 TO FY00 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)[1]

PROGRAM	FY98	FY99	FY00	Change FY98—FY00	% Change FY98—FY00[3]
ABANDONED INFANTS	12	12	12	0	0.00
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE—TITLE IV-E	701	826	1,020	319	45.51
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANTS	21	21	21	0	0.00
CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM	1,559	1,599	1,690	131	8.40
CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOL (CAMPIS)	0	5	5	5	NA
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT—DISCRETIONARY FUND	1,003	1,000	1,183	180	17.95
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND—MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS	2,070	2,167	2,367	297	14.35
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: STATE GRANTS (TITLE IV-B)	291	292	292	1	0.34
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAMS	27	27	27	1	0.00
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)	490	500	528	38	7.76
COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANTS	33	33	33	0	0.00
COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES	59	87	87	28	47.46
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	446	455	452	6	1.35
EARLY HEAD START	279	349	421	142	50.90
EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH	29	29	29	0	0.00
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN	13	15	17	4	30.77
EVEN START—INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS	2	2	2	0	0.00
EVEN START—MIGRANT EDUCATION	4	3	4	0	0.00
EVEN START—STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES	113	125	135	22	19.47
FAMILY SUPPORT MODEL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	0	5	5	5	NA
FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM	19	45	20	1	5.26
FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES GRANTS	87	89	86	-1	-1.15
FOOD STAMPS	20,572	19,385	19,930	-642	-3.12
FOSTER CARE—TITLE IV-E	3,540	3,982	4,537	997	28.16
FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM	77	87	94	17	22.08
GOALS 2000: PARENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	25	30	33	8	32.00
HEAD START[2]	4,068	4,309	4,846	778	19.12
HEALTH CENTER GRANTS FOR THE HOMELESS	71	73	82	11	15.49
HEALTHY SCHOOLS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES	5	8	8	3	60.00
HEALTHY START INITIATIVE	96	105	90	-6	-6.25
HIV DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND WOMEN	37	44	46	9	24.32
HOMELESS CHILDREN NUTRITION PROGRAM	2	3	4	2	100.00
INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT—TITLE II GRANTS	14	13	13	-1	-7.14
INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES—CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE	22	22	22	0	0
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE V)	681	700	709	28	4.11
MIGRANT EDUCATION—BASIC STATE GRANT PROGRAM	299	346	372	73	24.41
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM	5,131	5,517	5,552	421	8.21
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (TITLE IV-B.2)	235	241	279	44	18.72
PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION PROGRAM	214	534	264	50	23.36
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE—STATE ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS	203	221	257	54	26.60
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE—TARGETED ASSISTANCE	35	35	49	14	40.00
SAFE SCHOOLS/HEALTHY STUDENTS INITIATIVE	0	2	4	4	NA
SAFE START DEMONSTRATION PROJECT	0	10	10	10	NA
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM	1,307	1,355	1,409	102	7.80

TABLE 4: FUNDING LEVELS FY98 TO FY00 (CON'T)

PROGRAM	FY98	FY99	FY00	Change FY98—FY00	% Change FY98—FY00[3]
SECTION 8 RENTAL CERTIFICATE/VOUCHER PROGRAM	8,130	11,956	11,031	2,901	35.68
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)	2,299	1,909	1,775	-524	-22.79
SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS	26	27	6	-20	-76.92
SPECIAL EDUCATION—GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES WITH DISABILITIES	418	373	441	23	5.50
SPECIAL EDUCATION—PERSONNEL PREPARATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	82	81	83	1	1.22
SPECIAL EDUCATION—PRESCHOOL GRANTS	380	374	390	10	2.63
SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN	18	18	17	-1	-5.56
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)	4,047	4,076	4,158	111	2.74
STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)	4,235	4,732	4,259	24	0.57
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN	274	296	298	24	8.76
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	32,752	33,815	35,054	2,302	7.03
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)	16,653	16,837	17,128	475	2.85
TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES	5,935	2,965	6,786	851	14.34
TITLE XIX MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MEDICAID)	104,495	111,142	116,167	11,672	11.17
TWENTY-FIRST (21ST) CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS	0	100	453	453	NA
TOTAL	**223,636**	**233,409**	**245,092**	**21,456**	**9.59**

Sources: FY 2000 and FY 2001 President's Budgets of the United States Government and the 1999 Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance. Funding levels are actual FY98 and FY99 and estimated FY00 obligations as reported in the 2000 and 2001 Budgets. Where programs did not have a specific line item in the budget, funding levels are actual FY98 obligations and estimated FY99 and FY00 obligations as reported in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance.

[1] These amounts are in nominal dollars; that is, they do not account for inflation.

[2] The reported Head Start funding level does not include dollars appropriated to Early Head Start.

[3] Percent change was not calculated for programs that originated after 1998.

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V. FEDERAL FUNDING STRATEGIES

There are several strategies for making the best use of federal funds. These strategies can be grouped into two broad categories. The first—maximizing federal funding—is concerned with gaining access to federal funding. The second—creating more flexibility in existing funding streams—involves using federal funds creatively to support early childhood programs and initiatives. Both types of strategies can be used at the program level as well as in the policy arena; however, as discussed below, some specific strategies may be better suited for leaders at one level or the other.

MAXIMIZING FEDERAL FUNDING

Maximizing federal funds involves implementing strategies to locate and gain access to federal funding sources and to draw the maximum revenue from each source. Maximizing federal funds creates new revenues that can support enhancement or expansion of a program or free up existing funds for other purposes. Typically, the new earnings go to the state agency responsible for the federal program, but with no federal requirement for reinvestment. If, however, the funds are used to fill an unrelated budget hole or for general taxpayer relief, the staff and programs have no incentive to undertake the work needed to obtain these new revenues. Therefore, it is critical for program officials and advocates to secure a commitment from the state that new revenue earned will be reinvested in services for children and their families.

Reinvestment: A Critical Corollary of Maximization

The importance of securing a commitment from the agency that receives new federal funds to reinvest the earnings in program expansion or innovation or to ensure sustainability cannot be overstated.

There are several key mechanisms for maximizing federal funding. These include:

- **Maximizing subsidies** by ensuring that families with young children, as well as initiatives and programs serving these children and their families, are drawing the maximum amount of federal funding for which they are eligible. By making sure that all eligible children and families are receiving subsidies, program leaders can increase the flow of federal dollars into their initiatives.

- **Leveraging** federal funds with state, local, and private funds or in-kind resources in order to draw additional resources. Expenditures of state or local funds are used as the "match" needed to draw down new federal revenue. This may require reallocating existing funds in order to use them as the match for new federal grant monies.

- **Administrative claiming**, which enables a program to be reimbursed for certain eligible administrative costs. Thus, federal revenues can be increased by claiming new reimbursement for expenditures on activities such as enrollment, ongoing eligibility and case planning, and outreach.

These strategies are highlighted below. Early childhood initiative and program leaders should also be alert to other opportunities for maximizing federal funding that may be used in place of or in combination with the above strategies. These may include, for example, refinancing a program by substituting federal dollars for funds that come from other sources, thus freeing up the original funds for other uses; and collaborating with others to maximize access to federal funding opportunities. Working with partners can strengthen initiatives by providing access to federal funding streams

that flow to certain agencies or institutions or for which only certain types of organizations or collaborations are eligible, as well as by aiding in their development, increasing their visibility to the public, and increasing the number of community champions.

Maximizing Subsidies

Maximizing federal subsidies is a strategy that primarily applies at the individual or program level. It involves ensuring that all eligible children and families receive the benefits for which they are eligible. This strategy can help provide a steady stream of federal funding for supports and services for young children and their families and free up other funds to support expanded programs or services. It also helps guarantee that programs designed to benefit young children and their families (especially, low-income families) reach their intended beneficiaries.

Maximizing federal subsidies requires a thorough knowledge of the populations being served by early childhood programs, as well as of the federal programs that can provide benefits for these populations. Eligibility for many programs listed in the guide are dependent on family income level or other family characteristics. In addition, program leaders should be alert to instances where eligibility for one program makes a child automatically eligible for other programs. For instance, children whose families receive Food Stamps, TANF, or certain other programs are automatically eligible for free meals under the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

EXAMPLES: *Program leaders should make certain that all eligible children in child care programs apply for Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidies, which subsidize children through age 12 with family income less than 85 percent of the state median income.*[7] *(Some states supplement the federal funds to provide subsidies to families with higher incomes or with older children.) Programs serving low-income children should take advantage of food and nutrition programs such as the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), which reimburses child care centers and family day care homes for the cost of serving meals and snacks. Under the CACFP, children from households with incomes at or below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for free meals, and those with household incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty are eligible for meals at a reduced price.*

Leveraging

Leveraging is a strategy for maximizing federal funds by taking advantage of programs that provide federal dollars contingent on state, local, or private spending. In order to leverage both entitlement and block grant dollars, it is necessary to have public expenditures (either state or local) on allowable activities.[8] Private dollars also can be used to leverage federal funds in some instances. Leveraging federal dollars may involve designating current state or local expenditures as eligible in order to draw new federal matching funds. It may also involve spending new state or local dollars in order to receive a maximum allotment of federal funding.

There are a number of possible scenarios for leveraging federal funds to support services for young children and their families:

[7] Program leaders should be aware, however, that the fixed level of funding under the CCDF block grant is currently insufficient for all eligible children to receive subsidies.

[8] Under Title IV-E and many other federal programs, costs claimed as the basis for federal matching must be (a) public expenditures, which may be any state or local tax or revenue dollars, including Indian tribal dollars; (b) non-federal dollars, which means that federal discretionary and block grant dollars may not be used as the matching base; and (c) not already used to match federal funds, which means that a given state or local dollar cannot be used more than once to draw a federal match. See Center for the Study of Social Policy, *Breaking New Ground: A Financial Strategy for a Governance Partnership*, April 1998, p. 12.

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- The **entitlement programs** hold the greatest opportunities for leveraging because the federal government is committed to matching any state expenditures allowed under current law. For example, within Title IV-E, funds can be leveraged for administrative activities, training, and maintenance (costs related to the board, care, and supervision of children). Within Title XIX, federal funds can be leveraged for administrative and therapeutic activities. The potential for leveraging Title IV-E and Title XIX funds for training and programmatic activities is described in more detail in the following pages.

- **Block grants** can be leveraged when the block grant has a matching (or maintenance of effort) requirement and the state does not contribute enough to earn the maximum amount permitted in the allocation formula. For example, a state may have a Maternal and Child Health (MCH) block grant in which some portion of the allocation will have to be returned to the federal government because there is a lack of state match. By spending additional amounts—or re-designating existing spending—to increase the state match, the state can leverage new federal dollars.

EXAMPLE: *The agency responsible for the MCH grant could negotiate an agreement with the Early Intervention (EI) agency that would provide additional match for the MCH grant. The EI agency would identify funds expended on services that are allowable under the MCH block grant. For example, the cost of physical and occupational therapy provided to infants and toddlers through the EI program might be applied to MCH maintenance of effort requirements. Additional federal block grant funds earned could be reinvested in the EI program and used to expand program capacity.*

- In some situations, **private dollars** can be used to leverage federal funds. Federal project grants often include requirements for collaboration among community service providers as well as requirements for infrastructure that will facilitate effective use of funds. Private dollars can be used to build the infrastructure and support the development of collaborative efforts that will make applications for project grants stronger.

EXAMPLE: *In North Carolina a local Smart Start community partnership applied for an Even Start grant to support a literacy program; however, the federal review indicated that the Smart Start initiative did not have an adequate facility to be awarded the grant. The Smart Start partnership used the potential for Even Start dollars to leverage a private contribution that supported renovation of the facility to meet federal requirements. In this way, a private contribution leveraged federal funds by supporting necessary infrastructure.*

Leveraging Federal Funds

- State and local funds may be used to leverage new federal revenue through the Title IV-E (foster care) and Title XIX (Medicaid) entitlement programs.
- State and local funds can also be used to leverage new block grant monies when the state does not contribute enough "match" to secure the full amount of the block grant.
- Private funds can be used to leverage federal project grants by supporting required collaboration or infrastructure.

One of the most significant benefits of leveraging federal funds is that the new federal dollars actually increase opportunities for additional leveraging. The new federal revenues, in effect, replace a share of the state or local dollars that had been used previously to support a program. These state or local dollars are now freed up for use in other areas. To the extent they are used for activities that can also be federally reimbursed, they can further leverage additional federal dollars.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND EARLY CHILDHOOD LEADERS:

To leverage federal funds, it is necessary to know:

- what federal programs require matching;
- what qualifies as eligible expenditures under various programs;
- the types of services state and local dollars are supporting;
- whether all eligible expenditures are being submitted for matching; and
- for block or program grants, whether the maximum amount of federal funds is being drawn down or an additional match is required to do so.

The expertise of state administrators regarding federal funding requirements and state expenditures, and the expertise of local governments and community-based organizations regarding local expenditures and the services they support, must be brought together to maximize leveraging potential.

LEVERAGING TITLE IV-E AND MEDICAID FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

Leveraging Title IV-E Training Costs

Title IV-E reimburses states for the cost of training staff who administer the state IV-E plan. This includes the initial and ongoing training of child welfare agency staff, as well as support for staff who continue their education and agree to return to the agency for a period of time at least equal to the period of time for which financial assistance was granted. Costs of training foster parents, adoptive parents, and staff of child care institutions are also eligible for reimbursement. The direct costs related to this training (cost of the trainer, curriculum, stipends for trainees, and other related expenses) are reimbursed at a rate of 75 percent; administrative costs are matched at 50 percent.

Many states receive Title IV-E reimbursement for training only within the state child welfare agency. There is some potential, however, to leverage IV-E training dollars for community programs that serve families with young children if the families served are active cases in the child welfare agency.

EXAMPLE: ***IV-E training funds might be leveraged in a program that furnishes case management or referral to services for families who have been referred by the child welfare agency. The child welfare agency could certify as match the funds spent on the program's training and leverage federal matching funds for the training cost. The new federal funds could then be passed on to the community agency from the child welfare agency. The amount of money claimed would need to be based on the percentage of children served by the program who are eligible for IV-E funds.***

Leveraging Title IV-E Maintenance Costs

Title IV-E reimburses states for the "maintenance" costs of children in foster care. These costs consist of "board and care" or "care and supervision" expenses and include the day-to-day costs of caring for children who are in an out-of-home placement. Reimbursement is provided for the cost of foster care, group care, and adoption assistance when the child has been determined to be Title IV-E eligible.[9] Title IV-E maintenance payments also include other expenses directly related to a child's out-of-home care. Clothing allowances are one example; child care costs incurred because a foster parent works are another.

Leveraging opportunities around IV-E maintenance are limited, as only costs directly related to the care and supervision of the child in an out-of-home placement are covered. The cost of foster or group care is almost always assumed by the public agency that has custody of the child and is presumably already being used as the basis for IV-E federal reimbursement. There are some exceptions, however, such as instances when IV-E eligible children receive child care subsidized by state or local funds.

EXAMPLE: *Leveraging Title IV-E for Child Care*

State or local funds expended on child care may be used to leverage matching IV-E dollars under certain circumstances, such as when child care is needed to allow foster parents to work. To be reimbursed through Title IV-E for the child care costs, the following would need to occur:

- **An interagency agreement or memorandum of understanding (MOU) would need to be in place between the state or local entity subsidizing the child care and the state agency responsible for the IV-E program. The agreement would recognize the state or local entity's participation in IV-E and would certify that it had expended public funds on an allowable IV-E expense (child care for IV-E eligible children in foster care). The MOU should also address whether new federal reimbursements will flow back to the state or local funding entity or be kept in the IV-E agency's budget.**
- **A similar agreement could be developed between the child care provider and the state or local entity subsidizing the child care services. The purpose of the agreement would be to spell out who will receive the new funds and to ensure compliance with any requirements of the IV-E program, especially in relation to documentation, reporting, and claiming.**
- **The IV-E eligible children in the child care program would need to be identified. This could be done by matching the data of the child care program with the data in the child welfare agency.**
- **Once an eligibility match had been established, the state agency responsible for Title IV-E would provide information on claiming procedures to the state or local entity subsidizing the child care. The funder would then share this information with the child care provider so the provider could submit claims.**
- **Once records of service (or claims) are submitted by the child care provider through the child care funding agency and then on to the state agency responsible for Title IV-E, the stage is set for reimbursement. Reimbursement will come to the IV-E agency from the federal government. The MOU described earlier should establish what happens next—whether the federal share will go to the IV-E agency, child care funding entity, or child care provider.**

[9] Eligibility for Title IV-E is linked to family income and resources, among other things, and corresponds to eligibility for the now-lapsed AFDC program.

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Leveraging Medicaid (Title XIX)

The federal government allows states some leeway in defining the range of services included in a state Medicaid plan. The broader a state's Medicaid plan, the more opportunities there are for leveraging federal Medicaid dollars. States with more comprehensive Medicaid programs offer a broad scope of benefits in health, mental health, and dental care. States can also extend coverage to programs that offer services to specialized groups of children and youth. Infants and toddlers with disabilities, as identified in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and students needing school health-related services are two examples. Understanding the extent of coverage laid out in a state plan is a critical first step in leveraging Medicaid.

Certain services furnished by early childhood programs are reimbursable under Medicaid. For example, leveraging Medicaid dollars is a potential financing strategy for programs providing therapeutic services as well as screening and follow-up services.

EXAMPLES: ***A therapeutic nursery, funded with state or local dollars, could be covered as a Medicaid service. Medicaid could be billed for services provided to Medicaid-eligible children (another source of funding may be needed to cover the costs of serving children who are not eligible for Medicaid). For the program to be eligible for reimbursement, staff need to qualify as providers under the state's Medicaid program and the service itself (or therapeutic activities within it) must be covered under the state Medicaid plan. The state Medicaid agency would also have to be willing to complete the administrative steps necessary for state or local expenditures to be used as the non-federal share or "match" of the Medicaid reimbursement.***

Another example of a service with leveraging potential would be a program that provided home-based child development screens and follow-up to young children with funding from a county health or social services agency. Federal guidelines permit states to provide Medicaid reimbursement to qualified medical professionals who identify medical conditions in children between their regularly scheduled "well-child" visits (which are known as comprehensive EPSDT screens in Medicaid). The screens and follow-up could be billed to Medicaid as an EPSDT "partial" or "interperiodic" screen. As with other services, the providers must be qualified under Medicaid and the children must be eligible in order to bill for services.

Medicaid Skilled Professional Medical Personnel

Certain public employees may qualify for reimbursement through Medicaid as Skilled Medical Personnel (SMP) at a 75 percent match rate if they meet the following qualifications:

- They are performing activities necessary for the efficient administration of the state Medicaid plan and that require skilled professional medical expertise.
- They have completed a two-year or longer program leading to licensure or certification or have a degree in a medically-related field from an accredited institution.
- They have medically-related training.
- Their job description requires skilled medical expertise.

Examples of staff who are likely to qualify as SMPs, if they are acting in a skilled medical professional capacity, include physicians, registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses, Ph.D. psychologists, master's level social workers, and licensed professional counselors.

Administrative Claiming

Administrative activities are an essential component of any early childhood initiative, yet it is frequently difficult to obtain funding for them. Federal funding under certain programs—especially Title IV-E and Medicaid—offers a means of funding these activities. The statutory language of these two programs authorizes the federal government to reimburse states for administrative costs "necessary for the efficient administration of the State Plan." States generally receive reimbursement for 50 percent of their administrative expenditures. Thus, administrative claiming through these two programs has the potential to provide significant additional funding for early childhood initiatives.

Using Medicaid and Title IV-E to Help Fund Home Visiting Programs

The following are a few examples of how Medicaid and Title IV-E funds have been used to support home visiting programs:

- Some states, like Oklahoma, have covered the case management services furnished as part of a home visiting program as a stand-alone Medicaid service under the Targeted Case Management option.
- Some home visitation programs have an intensive outreach component to ensure that parents are able to access regular, preventive health care for their children. There is opportunity to capture the cost of these activities under Medicaid administration as well, either through the state or county health department or through the state Medicaid agency.
- If the target population of a home visiting program was comprised of open protective services cases, the case management and supervision costs of the program could be captured under Title IV-E administrative claiming.

Over the years, however, the states and the federal government have debated the kinds of activities and costs that can be claimed under this provision. Some costs (determining eligibility for the program, for example) have always been reimbursed. Others, especially those related to case management activities, have been disallowed. To use the strategy of administrative claiming effectively, initiative leaders need to understand issues relating to:

- **Eligibility**—the populations for which administrative claims under Titles IV-E and XIX can legitimately be made, an issue more open for Title IV-E claiming than for Medicaid;
- **Reimbursable services**—the types of activities performed by early childhood initiatives that can be claimed as administrative expenses under Title IV-E and Medicaid, respectively; and
- **The mechanics of administrative claiming**—steps and considerations for programs seeking to obtain reimbursement from the federal government through administrative claiming.

Opportunities for early childhood initiatives to use administrative claiming under Title IV-E and Medicaid are discussed below, highlighting these issues.

Title IV-E Administrative Claiming

Current federal IV-E policy permits states to be reimbursed for an array of administrative activities performed on behalf of eligible children. Taking full advantage of opportunities for administrative claiming under Title IV-E depends on identifying both the population for whom services can be reimbursed and the activities that can be claimed.

Identifying the Eligible Population. Under Title IV-E, administrative expenses for serving children who are in foster care or adoption assistance programs or who are candidates for foster care can be reimbursed. The scope of children who can be considered "candidates" for foster care, however, has been tested by different states, with different results.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), children who are AFDC-eligible and at risk of removal from their home—such as those with open child welfare cases and a clear risk of removal documented in a case plan—are considered candidates for IV-E services. In several written documents that cover a 10-year period from 1987 to 1997 and in two subsequent decisions by the Departmental Appeals Board (DAB), the federal agency responsible for the IV-E program referred to various criteria for establishing whether a child is a candidate for foster care.[10] These include the following:

- a defined case plan that clearly indicates that, absent effective preventive services, foster care is the planned arrangement for the child;
- an eligibility determination form that has been completed to establish the child's eligibility under Title IV-E; and
- evidence of court proceedings related to the removal of the child from the home, in the form of a petition to the court, a court order, or a transcript of the court's proceedings.

Some states have also claimed IV-E administrative costs for services provided to children who may not have open cases in the child welfare system but who are defined as "at risk" of entering foster care for reasons such as homelessness or drug use in the family. While some states have succeeded in receiving reimbursement for services provided to a broad population of children defined as "at risk," other states have been disallowed and have had to pay back federal funds after using similar strategies.

Because determination of the scope of allowable IV-E candidates continues to be an issue, states considering administrative claiming opportunities in this area should carefully weigh the potential gains of increased revenue against the costs and risk of possible disallowances. Current and historical federal policy and the state's own plan should be carefully considered in shaping an appropriate strategy. In addition, states may want to consult with staff of the regional HHS office and administrators from states that have attempted to claim IV-E funds based on a broad definition of candidates for foster care.

[10] Relevant documents include ACYF-PA-87-05 from the Agency for Children, Youth, and Families and DAB 1428 and DAB 1630 from the Departmental Appeals Board

ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMING FOR CANDIDATES FOR FOSTER CARE: ONE STATE'S STRATEGY

In 1983, the Departmental Appeals Board (DAB) ruled in Decision 844 that Missouri had the right to claim reimbursement under Title IV-E for administrative activities performed on behalf of children who were candidates for foster care but who had not yet been placed. Using this ruling and a subsequent federal policy announcement (ACYF-PA-87-05), Missouri began to claim Title IV-E reimbursement for case management and referral activities provided to children "at risk" of entering foster care. Missouri's claiming was instituted to support a community partnership in Kansas City—the Local Investment Commission (LINC)—as part of an effort to create a permanent funding base for its local governance activities.

The IV-E claiming strategy for LINC goes beyond open child welfare cases. That is, it draws federal reimbursement for allowable activities performed in a variety of agencies—schools, homeless shelters, domestic violence programs, and juvenile probation services—that serve an assumed at-risk population. (Juvenile probation cases are clearly "at-risk" if there have been court proceedings.) Prior to this time, the state had been reimbursed only for administrative costs related to children who were actually in foster care. Missouri officials read the 1983 ruling and the policy announcement as permission to claim IV-E reimbursement for "administrative activities for children still in their homes, to prevent them from being removed." These children may not necessarily be known to the state child welfare agency.

Missouri's interpretation of the definition of a "candidate" for foster care does not reflect later rulings by the DAB and subsequent federal policy announcements that have been used to reject other states' claims. New York argued twice before the DAB (the decisions were issued in 1993 and 1997) that "candidacies" for foster care extended to children for whom a report of neglect or abuse had been filed, but where there may not have been a finding. The Board stated that "not all children for whom there was reasonable cause to suspect abuse or maltreatment [would] be candidates for Title IV-E."

See Center for the Study of Social Policy, *Breaking New Ground: A Financial Strategy for a Governance Partnership*, Washington, D.C., 1998.

Identifying Reimbursable Activities. Federal regulations also describe the types of administrative activities that can be reimbursed under Title IV-E. These activities are described in the context of the state agency's interest in the effective administration of its foster care program. The activities include "the determination and redetermination of eligibility, fair hearings, rate setting, and other costs directly related to the administration of the foster care program."[11] Examples of allowable administrative costs include:

- referral to services;
- preparation for and participation in judicial determinations;
- placement of the child;
- development of the case plan;

[11] Activities are listed in 45 Code of Federal Regulations 1356(c).

- case reviews;
- case management and supervision;
- recruitment and licensing of foster homes and institutions;
- rate setting;
- a proportionate share of related agency overhead; and
- costs related to data collection and reporting.

Within the boundaries of IV-E administrative activity, there are several opportunities for claiming new federal funds. Many states seek out federal IV-E matching funds for allowable administrative activities only within the child welfare agency. However, community-based programs supported by state or local dollars often provide important case management services to children and families. As neighborhood-based programs, they offer many resources to some of the nation's most vulnerable families. There is a need to ensure sustainable funding for these services, and the use of federal entitlement funding is an excellent strategy.

EXAMPLE: *A community agency that has a contract with the local child welfare agency to provide case management services to children who have just been reunified with their families represents an opportunity for administrative claiming. To the extent the children served are IV-E eligible and the service is supported with public (state and local) funds, the cost of this case management activity can be reimbursed through Title IV-E.*

IMPLICATIONS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD INITIATIVE LEADERS:

- Understand the specific policies and rules for IV-E administrative claiming under which your state is operating.
- Identify children who are currently receiving IV-E services; if you are providing or coordinating services for them, find out if you are eligible to claim relevant administrative expenses.
- Work with others to identify children who may be candidates for foster care, because they may qualify for IV-E services and funding.
- To avoid audit exceptions and the risk of losing or having to pay back IV-E funds, work closely with local and state staff to develop acceptable plans and processes.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND SYSTEM-BUILDING ADVOCATES:

- Find out who administers the IV-E program at the state and local levels.
- Understand the specific policies and rules for IV-E administrative claiming under which your state/locality is operating.
- Identify potential new strategies for increasing administrative claiming.
- Work with federal regional staff to develop acceptable plans and processes.

Medicaid (Title XIX) Administrative Claiming

Similar to Title IV-E, the Medicaid program also reimburses states for a portion of their administrative expenses for the program. The matching rate varies from 50 percent to 80 percent for case management services, depending on the state. Administrative services are reimbursed at 50 percent, and training activities are reimbursed at a rate of 75 percent.

There are a number of opportunities for early childhood initiatives to obtain Medicaid funds to support administrative activities.[12] Key issues include assessing which activities can be claimed and putting in place the mechanics for administrative claiming.

Assessing Eligible Activities. In recent years, the federal government has required reimbursement of Medicaid administrative activities to be limited to those functions that improve access to Medicaid covered services. Staff in programs that serve families with young children perform a range of health-related outreach and care coordination activities that are vital links in any state's child health services delivery system. Services provided in schools, health departments, and child welfare agencies that are being reimbursed through administrative claiming include:

- outreach efforts to bring children into Medicaid-covered services;
- outreach efforts to assist children and their families in seeking Medicaid eligibility;
- case management activities related to services covered by Medicaid;
- referrals to services covered by Medicaid, including crisis referrals;
- arranging or providing transportation and/or translation services so an individual can access a Medicaid service;
- program planning and interagency coordination related to the development or improvement of Medicaid-covered services or to increasing the access of eligible individuals to care; and
- health education and anticipatory planning.

EXAMPLES. *Suppose a state has appropriated general funds to a county health department to pay for home visiting services in Zip Code areas with the highest rates of premature and low-birthweight infants. The state Medicaid agency and the Health Department could work together to develop and seek approval of a Medicaid State Plan Amendment for Targeted Case Management. The amendment would provide reimbursement for case management activities in the home visiting program. The Medicaid agency would certify the Health Department's expenditures, and the federal share of the actual cost of the case management services could be returned to the Health Department for reinvestment in additional home visiting services.*

A second example would be a program that worked with a school district to ensure that all children were immunized before they entered kindergarten. The activities the program performed to inform families about the need to get their children immunized would be reimbursable as a Medicaid administrative activity. The follow-up that would help families get to a doctor or a health clinic, including arranging for or providing transportation or translation services, would also be reimbursable.

[12] As states expand their use of this strategy, however, it is coming under increasing scrutiny. See, for example, U.S. General Accounting Office, *Medicaid: Questionable Practices Boost Federal Payments for School-Based Services*, T-HEHS-99-148 (July 1999).

Mechanics of Administrative Claiming. The mechanics of administrative claiming under Medicaid are very similar to those for Title IV-E. To calculate the amount of Title XIX administrative reimbursement that could be earned for eligible activities, such as the immunization activities described above, the local program would use its public funds (grants from state or local agencies) as the base. The amount of time spent linking children to medical providers would have to be determined. If linkage was the only activity performed by staff, then it is possible that all related costs could be charged to Title XIX. If staff performed other activities in addition to the linkage, then a time study would need to be done so that time (and costs) could be properly allocated.[13]

The Mechanics of Administrative Claiming in Title IV-E and Title XIX

- Potentially, the costs of all staff in a program who perform the "allowable" activity can be reimbursed. There are no specific provider qualifications.
- Administrative claiming is based on staff activity, rather than on services to specific clients.
- A time-study methodology is used. In some cases, costs may be directly charged.
- Eligibility percentages are based on overall rates and are not generally determined on a case-by-case basis.
- A federal match of 50 percent is used for most administrative activities; 75 percent is available in Title XIX for staff of public agencies who qualify as Skilled Professional Medical Personnel.

The amount to be claimed would also have to reflect the percentage of Medicaid-eligible children in the population being served. An actual case-count could be used. It might also be possible to use the eligibility percentage in an equivalent population, such as the elementary school or school district where the children will go to kindergarten. Finally, the amount to be claimed would be multiplied by the Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rate of 50 percent.

IMPLICATIONS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD INITIATIVE LEADERS:

- **Identify who administers the Medicaid program at the state or local level.**
- **Meet with Medicaid administrators to make certain that you understand how to identify Medicaid-eligible children and eligible expenditures.**
- **Determine whether your program is currently serving any Medicaid-eligible children and families.**
- **Determine which of your costs are potentially reimbursable through Medicaid administrative claiming.**
- **Submit appropriate paperwork.**
- **Keep good records.**

[13] A time study requires staff to monitor and document activities they perform throughout the workday, to determine what proportion of their time is spent on allowable activities.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND SYSTEM-BUILDING ADVOCATES:

- Identify who administers the Medicaid program at the state level.
- Meet with state Medicaid administrators to make certain that you understand how the program operates in your state.
- Identify potential new strategies for increasing administrative claiming.
- Work with local program leaders to keep them informed about their options.

CREATING MORE FLEXIBILITY

The second broad strategy for making the most of federal funding opportunities involves creating more flexibility in the use of federal funds. Historically, programs tend to get trapped in their own funding "silos," where certain federal funds are used only for services managed by a single agency. The result has been service fragmentation and duplication, barriers to serving children with multiple needs, and a lack of flexibility that has made it difficult to respond to the individual needs of children and their families. This strategy aims to provide program funding that is more flexible or efficient than what exists currently. It is also seen as a solution for the problems that arise when one funding source cannot pay for all the services a given population needs. Thus, creating more flexibility can be a key fiscal strategy for supporting the integrated delivery of children's services or a comprehensive system of care.

There are several ways to make funding streams more flexible. These include:

- **Pooling** funds across agency or program lines to create a less restrictive source of funding for local programs;
- **Decategorizing** funds by removing narrow eligibility requirements and rules governing allocations of existing funding streams; and
- **Coordinating** categorical funds to support a variety of services within a single program.

These strategies all have in common the goal of creating program funding that can better support an array of related services for children and families. Using these strategies can help programs offer seamless delivery of comprehensive services.

Pooling

Pooling involves combining funds across agency or program lines. It is typically done at the state level. For example, state funds may be combined into block grants for local entities, or a state "trust" may be designated to receive funds that are then used to fund children's programs according to community needs. Local grantees can then use these funds to finance an array of coordinated services and activities, potentially including such difficult-to-finance activities as planning and collaboration. Furthermore, reporting and paperwork may be reduced with pooling, because there is only a single source of state accounting for funding.

Many federal funds are not appropriate for pooling because they are categorical, restricted, and require reporting to their source. The exceptions are certain formula grants that allow states considerable flexibility in spending.

EXAMPLE: *In Missouri, funds from a number of state agencies are pooled to fund community partnerships addressing children's needs throughout the state. The community partnerships must work to achieve certain core results for children; however, the funds do not restrict them to prescribed services. Since 1995, seven state agencies have combined approximately $22 million annually in state and federal funds for the Caring Communities Partnerships. The community partnerships, in conjunction with community councils, then further broaden the funding base for the partnerships through local cash and in-kind contributions, as well as state and federal grants and contracts. Some partnerships, such as the Kansas City Community Partnership, have coordinated with state agencies to claim matching entitlement dollars for allowable activities.*

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND EARLY CHILDHOOD LEADERS:

- **Work with coalitions that provide services and supports to children and families to understand the major funding streams in your state.**
- **Identify service gaps and duplication due to separate funding streams.**
- **Develop examples of how pooling would benefit children and families in your state.**
- **Work with state program managers to identify where pooling of funds can take place.**

Decategorization

By removing narrow eligibility requirements and easing rules governing allocations from existing funding streams, states can provide more flexible funding for early childhood programs. This strategy usually requires statutory authority at the state level. Under many federal programs—including TANF, Medicaid, and the Social Services Block Grant—states are required to develop detailed program plans. States have flexibility in developing their plans, but a state's plan may be unduly restrictive. If the state plan proves to be more restrictive than required by federal laws and regulations, early childhood leaders may want to explore if, and how, the state can modify its plan to cover a broader range of activities or populations.

For example, states have some latitude in determining eligibility levels for certain programs, including TANF and Child Care and Development Fund subsidies. Depending on where eligibility levels are set, program leaders will be more (or less) able to access those funds.

EXAMPLE: *Since 1987, Iowa has consolidated more than 30 separate state funding streams, each governed by separate rules and mixes of state, federal, and local funding responsibility, and has allowed local jurisdictions to use these categorical program funds to fund child welfare services in flexible ways. Decisions on these funds, which include those from mental health, juvenile justice, foster care, in-home service, institutional care, and state direct service worker funds, are made by county-level agencies, including the human service agency, board of supervisors, juvenile court, and others. This decategorization strategy has enabled counties to more flexibly fund a continuum of services for children and families and develop a more client-driven system.*

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS AND EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM LEADERS:

- Become familiar with your state plan for key programs, such as TANF, the Social Services Block Grant, and the Child Care and Development Fund. Identify key parameters that could be made more flexible, such as eligibility criteria and covered services.
- Learn when state agencies start their plan revisions. Attend public meetings required by federal law to provide input into your state's plan.
- Meet with key state agency personnel prior to the initiation of state plan revisions to discuss your concerns.

Coordinating Categorical Funds

Coordinating federal funds is often more feasible than pooling or decategorizing, and it is used in both community and state programs. Even when funding streams remain targeted to certain categories of individuals or specific program uses, they can still be coordinated to provide the funding needed to support a comprehensive service delivery system. In this case, the categorical funds support individual components, services, or activities, but they are coordinated by grantees to support the comprehensive goals of the initiative. If a program manager can draw a mental picture of how he or she wants a program or organization to work, it is possible to take multiple funding sources and tie them around the program. What is necessary is a good plan, a good management information system, and an audit-proof way of tracking expense by funding source and of allocating expense among various programs.

The many federal funding possibilities for a family resource center provide an example of the range of federal programs that can be coordinated to support comprehensive supports for young children. Family resource centers offer a range of services to families, such as information and referral for health, social, and employment-related services; literacy classes; preventive health care; preschool child care; parent outreach and support services; and counseling services for children in school. On the next page are some of the federal funding possibilities by type of program activity.

EXAMPLE: FUNDING A FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER

Function	Possible Funding Sources
Information and Referral	■ Title XIX Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) ■ State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) ■ Community-based Family Resource and Support Grants ■ Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) ■ Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant ■ Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies ■ Promoting Safe and Stable Families
Preventive Health Services	■ Title XIX Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) ■ State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) ■ Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
Preschool Child Care; Parent Education	■ Child Care and Development Fund—Mandatory and Matching Funds ■ Child Care and Development Block Grant—Discretionary Fund ■ Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies ■ Even Start ■ Head Start ■ Early Head Start ■ Promoting Safe and Stable Families ■ Community-based Family Resource and Support Grants
Child and Family Counseling	■ Title XIX Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) ■ State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) ■ Community-based Family Resource and Support Grants ■ Promoting Safe and Stable Families

IMPLICATIONS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM LEADERS:

- **Make certain that you know what program activities each funding source will cover. Think broadly about potential funding sources before approaching policy makers.**
- **Be strategic with funding sources; reserve the most flexible sources to fund activities that cannot be covered by more restrictive funds.**
- **Work closely with local agency personnel to avoid any audit questions or problems.**

General Guidelines for Pursuing Federal Funds

Accessing federal funds is a matter of skill, positioning, competence, and luck. Here are some critical questions and decision points to consider before embarking on a pursuit of federal funds.

- **Have a clear vision of who you want to serve, what you want to do, and how you will know if you're successful.** You may have a new program or a new component within an established program. You may want to replicate a successful program in another county or community. Make sure you and your partners agree on the goal and why it's important.

- **Think about when and for how long you will need the funding.** Are you trying to find ongoing funding for a demonstration project? Do you want to expand a current program? Are you interested in starting something new? Funding new programs may be more easily done through a federal grant, especially if you need to have the total cost of the program funded by an outside source. Leveraging federal dollars may be a better strategy for sustaining current programs or for program expansion, particularly if you have capacity to contribute some or all of the non-federal share of the cost.

- **Match the funding sources with the services you're trying to fund.** The federal funding sources and strategies you use will depend on what you are trying to fund. For example, if you are looking for federal funding to expand or improve program infrastructure, you will most likely want to include these costs as part of a larger grant application or leveraging effort. Leveraging is based on current expenditures on allowable activities and cannot directly fund expansion. However, you may be able to leverage federal funding based on expenditures in your program and use the new revenue to support and strengthen your infrastructure if this is your priority.

- **Consider multiple funding sources.** Diversify. Don't expect to have all your funding needs met by one source. Many excellent community-based organizations depend on many sources of funding. For example, you may have a family resource center with a literacy program. Instead of funding the literacy program out of your family resource center grant, partner with your local school district to apply for literacy program funds.

- **Maximize your existing funding sources.** Make the best use of what you've already got. Look at the overall budget of your program. Do you have state and local public funds that are not matched to any federal source? Do these funds support activities that could be claimed as a federal expense? Do you have services that could be claimed to a federal source that are funded with private donations or grants or with other federal funds? See if there's a way that you can reconfigure your budget so that your state and local public funds leverage new federal funds for your program. If you seek to leverage federal funds through Title IV-E or Title XIX, your request for support will be strengthened if you have the "match," if you have a good recordkeeping system in place, if your finances are well-managed, and if you serve families of primary concern to the state child welfare or Medicaid agency.

- **Learn as much as you can about the funding sources you decide to pursue.**

  - **Find out who's in charge of the programs you want to access.** Use the attached catalog to find the name of a contact person for the federal program you're interested in. Find out who makes decisions about the program in your state, county, or city. Find out when applications can be submitted. If you are trying to leverage funds, find out who in the child welfare or Medicaid agency could be an initial ally to develop a claiming strategy.

  - **Talk to the decision makers.** This is especially important if you are asking a state agency to provide the non-federal share of the match of the federal program you hope to leverage. Find out what the agency's spending priorities are. Learn how agency officials make decisions about funding. Find out if they have a plan that identifies their priorities. Read the plan. If you want changes made, find out when and how the plan can be revised.

continued

General Guidelines for Pursuing Federal Funds (cont.)

- **Increase your potential for accessing federal funds by networking and partnering.** Join a coalition or organization that shares your interests. Work with them to understand what their experience has been in getting federal funds. Join forces with another entity to give your program added depth and strength. Many federal grants now require collaboration among a variety of community partners. By getting to know those partners, you can establish collaborations that will be in place when grant opportunities arise.
- **Keep good records.** If you're running a program but have never had federal funding, start routinely collecting data on your client population. Try to collect data that show who you serve and what results you achieve. If you already have funding, the data can help support service or site expansion. Your ability to keep good records will be an asset in efforts you undertake to leverage federal funds.

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VI. CATALOG OF FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

The catalog of federal funding sources for early childhood supports and services includes 59 different federal programs that have childhood services, family supports, and educational programs as a funding priority.[14] We encourage users of the catalog to think broadly about the programming they are trying to fund and to look at a variety of funding options to accomplish their programmatic goals. To facilitate this, we have indexed the catalog according to service domains. The service categories and subcategories used to index the guide are listed in the box below. Many of the federal programs, especially the formula grants, have broad statements of purpose and can fund a variety of services. When this is the case, we have indexed the funding source within multiple service domains.

The federal funding sources are presented in the catalog in alphabetical order. The alphabetical list of federal funding sources included in the catalog is meant to be cross-referenced with the Index to Federal Funding Sources by Service Domain that follows.

The overview of each federal program contains the following information:

- The name of the program
- The responsible federal agency
- The authorizing legislation
- The purpose of program funds
- A description of the population that may be served by the program
- A description of how the funds may be used
- A description of the entities that are eligible to apply for the funds
- The application process
- The award procedure
- The funding type
- The funding history
- The funding formulas and matching requirements
- The range and number of awards
- The relevant regulations and guidelines
- Contact information

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SERVICES TO FAMILIES WITH YOUNG CHILDREN: A TEMPLATE OF SERVICE DOMAINS

BASIC NEEDS
- Income
- Food
- Shelter
- Clothing
- Parental Employment/Training
- Out-of-Home Care
- Emergencies

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION
- Child Development
- Child Care
- Head Start and Early Head Start
- Preschool
- Special Needs
- Early Intervention

HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH
- Preventive Health Care
- Medical Care
- Dental Care
- Special Needs
- HIV/AIDS
- Mental Health Services

FAMILY SUPPORT
- Respite and Crisis Care
- Parent Education
- Family Resource Centers
- Child Abuse Prevention
- Needs of Newcomer Families

INFRASTRUCTURE
- Technology
- Training/Staff Development
- Technical Assistance/Evaluation
- Facility Improvements
- Case Management
- Transportation
- Collaboration
- General Administrative Costs

[14] Other federal programs that focus on the needs of the adult population may augment the work of programs that serve families with young children. Literacy programs and financial assistance for higher education are two examples. Readers are encouraged to use the *Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance* (http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda) to search for funding sources that may provide additional resources to parents.

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES INCLUDED IN THE CATALOG

1. Abandoned Infants
2. Adoption Assistance—Title IV-E
3. Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants
4. Child and Adult Care Food Program
5. Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CAMPIS)
6. Child Care and Development Block Grant—Discretionary Fund
7. Child Care and Development Fund—Mandatory and Matching Funds
8. Child Welfare Services: State Grants (Title IV-B)
9. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs
10. Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
11. Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants
12. Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances
13. Cooperative Extension Service
14. Early Head Start
15. Education for Homeless Children and Youth
16. Emergency Medical Services for Children
17. Even Start—Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations
18. Even Start—Migrant Education
19. Even Start—State Education Agencies
20. Family Support Model Demonstration Projects
21. Family Unification Program
22. Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants
23. Food Stamps
24. Foster Care—Title IV-E
25. Foster Grandparent Program
26. Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program
27. Head Start
28. Health Center Grants for the Homeless
29. Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities
30. Healthy Start Initiative

31. HIV Demonstration Program for Children, Adolescents, and Women
32. Homeless Children Nutrition Program
33. Indian Child Welfare Act—Title II Grants
34. Indian Social Services—Child Welfare Assistance
35. Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (Title V)
36. Migrant Education—Basic State Grant Program
37. National School Lunch Program
38. Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program
39. Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Title IV-B.2)
40. Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs
41. Refugee and Entrant Assistance—Targeted Assistance
42. Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative
43. Safe Start Demonstration Project
44. School Breakfast Program
45. Section 8 Rental Certificate/Voucher Program
46. Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)
47. Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants
48. Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities
49. Special Education—Personnel Preparation to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities
50. Special Education—Preschool Grants
51. Special Milk Program for Children
52. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
53. State Children's Health Insurance Program—Title XXI (CHIP)
54. Summer Food Service Program for Children
55. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
56. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
57. Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies
58. Title XIX Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)
59. Twenty-first (21st) Century Community Learning Centers

TABLE 1. INDEX TO FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES BY SERVICE DOMAIN

Basic Needs

ENTITLEMENTS	FORMULA OR BLOCK GRANTS	PROJECT OR DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	DIRECT PAYMENTS
Adoption Assistance — Title IV-E	Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants	Abandoned Infants	Family Unification Program
Child and Adult Care Food Program	Homeless Children Nutrition Program	Foster Grandparent Program	Food Stamps
Foster Care— Title IV-E	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Title IV-B.2)	Indian Child Welfare Act— Title II Grants	Indian Social Services— Child Welfare Assistance
National School Lunch Program	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)		Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs
School Breakfast Program	Special Milk Program for Children		Section 8 Rental Certificate/Voucher Program
Summer Food Service Program for Children	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)		
Supplemental Security Income	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)		

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Child Development and Preschool Education

ENTITLEMENTS	FORMULA OR BLOCK GRANTS	PROJECT OR DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	DIRECT PAYMENTS
Adoption Assistance — Title IV-E	Child Care and Development Block Grant—Discretionary Fund	Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CAMPIS)	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs
Foster Care—Title IV-E	Child Care and Development Fund—Mandatory and Matching Funds	Early Head Start	
	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	Even Start—Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations	
	Even Start—State Education Agencies	Even Start—Migrant Education	
	Migrant Education—Basic State Grant Program	Family Support Model Demonstration Projects	
	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	Goals 2000 Parental Assistance Program	
	Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities	Head Start	
	Special Education—Preschool Grants	Indian Child Welfare Act—Title II Grants	
	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	Twenty-first (21st) Century Community Learning Centers	
	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies		

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Health and Mental Health

ENTITLEMENTS	FORMULA OR BLOCK GRANTS	PROJECT OR DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	DIRECT PAYMENTS
Title XIX Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants	Abandoned Infants	Indian Social Services—Child Welfare Assistance
	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (Title V)	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs
	Migrant Education—Basic State Grant Program	Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances	
	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	Early Head Start	
	Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities	Emergency Medical Services for Children	
	Special Education—Preschool Grants	Foster Grandparent Program	
	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	Head Start	
	State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	Health Center Grants for the Homeless	
	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities	
		HIV Demonstration Program for Children, Adolescents, and Women	
		Indian Child Welfare Act—Title II Grants	
		Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative	
		Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program	
		Twenty-first (21st) Century Community Learning Centers	

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Family Support

ENTITLEMENTS	FORMULA OR BLOCK GRANTS	PROJECT OR DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	DIRECT PAYMENTS
	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	Abandoned Infants	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs
	Child Care and Development Block Grant—Discretionary Fund	Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances	
	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants	Early Head Start	
	Cooperative Extension Service	Even Start—Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations	
	Even Start—State Education Agencies	Even Start—Migrant Education	
	Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants	Family Support Model Demonstration Projects	
	Migrant Education—Basic State Grant Program	Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program	
	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Title IV-B.2)	Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities	
	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—Targeted Assistance	HIV Demonstration Program for Children, Adolescents, and Women	
	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	Indian Child Welfare Act—Title II Grants	
	Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities	Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program	
		Twenty-first (21st) Century Community Learning Centers	

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Infrastructure

ENTITLEMENTS	FORMULA OR BLOCK GRANTS	PROJECT OR DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	DIRECT PAYMENTS
Adoption Assistance—Title IV-E	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	Abandoned Infants	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—State Administered Programs
Child and Adult Care Food Program	Child Care and Development Block Grant—Discretionary Fund	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs	
Foster Care—Title IV-E	Child Care and Development Fund—Mandatory and Matching Funds	Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances	
Summer Food Service Program for Children	Child Welfare Services State Grants (Title IV-B)	Early Head Start	
Title XIX Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants	Emergency Medical Services for Children	
	Cooperative Extension Service	Even Start—Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations	
	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	Even Start—Migrant Education	
	Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants	Family Support Model Demonstration Projects	
	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (Title V)	Foster Grandparent Program	
	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Title IV-B.2)	Head Start	
	Refugee and Entrant Assistance—Targeted Assistance	Health Center Grants for the Homeless	
		Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities	
		Healthy Start Initiative	

Infrastructure (continued)

ENTITLEMENTS	FORMULA OR BLOCK GRANTS	PROJECT OR DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	DIRECT PAYMENTS
	Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	HIV Demonstration Program for Children, Adolescents, and Women	
	Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities	Indian Child Welfare Act—Title II Grants	
	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program	
	State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative	
	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	Safe Start Demonstration Project	
		Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants	
		Special Education—Personnel Preparation to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities	
		Twenty-first (21st) Century Community Learning Centers	

TABLE 2. CATALOG OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

ABANDONED INFANTS

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, Section 104, P.L. 100-505, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 670 Note; Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, as amended, P.L. 104-235
BENEFICIARIES	Infants, children, their parents, and /or caregivers are eligible for services
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for any of the program objectives to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children. These include services to identify and address the child's needs, especially those infected with HIV or who have been exposed to HIV or drugs during pregnancy; to assist children who reside with their natural families or in foster care; to conduct residential programs for abandoned infants and children who are unable to reside with their families; to provide respite care for families and care givers; to recruit and train foster families; and to recruit and train health and social services personnel to work with families
ELIGIBILITY	State or local governments, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, U.S. territories and possessions, and nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for funding
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicant should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Contact the Headquarters Office (Children's Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20013 202-205-8657) for application information
AWARD PROCEDURE	A review of all applications is made by at least three nonfederal professionals. The Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families makes the final funding decisions
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $12.00 million FY 1999 $12.00 million est. FY 2000 $12.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Recipients of grants are expected to fund no less than 10% of the total program cost
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 97, 28 grants were awarded, ranging from $100,000 to $450,000
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Contact Children's Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8657, for program literature
CONTACT INFORMATION	Patricia Campiglia, Children's Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8657

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE X	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS X	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE X	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE—TITLE IV-E

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, as amended, Title IV-E, Section 470 et. Seq; Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, P.L. 105-89
BENEFICIARIES	Children with special needs and who meet specific federal eligibility requirements are eligible for funding. The state agency that administers the state plan will also benefit.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used to subsidize the cost of adopting children with special needs and to support training and administrative costs necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the state plan. Nonrecurring costs may also be reimbursed. Training costs may include short-term training of current or prospective adoptive parents and staff of approved child caring institutions who provide care to foster or adoptive children receiving IV-E assistance in order to improve the care of these children.
ELIGIBILITY	States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Title IV-E applications are made in the form of a state plan, part of the Title IV-B plan, which are submitted to the regional administrator. Standard application forms are used for this program and are available from HHS.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Awards are made quarterly in the form of a letter of credit. Awards are based on estimated expenditures, then reconciled to actual expenditures. Funds are paid to states based on their Federal Financial Participation rate (FFP), at the same rates as for Medicaid.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $701 million FY 1999 $826 million est. FY 2000 $1.02 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Title IV-E is an open ended program, which means that a state is only limited by the amount of match it can provide for eligible services rendered to eligible individuals. The match in Title IV-E is based on the federal financial participation rate, or FFP. This rate is different for each state, based on medical assistance expenditures and the per capita income of each state, and ranges from 50% to 83%. A state with an FFP of 70% receives federal funds of $0.70 for every dollar spent. The state must provide the remaining $0.30 of the cost. Administrative expenditures and training expenditures are reimbursed at 50% and 75%, respectively, for all states. The territories receive a limited amount of funds.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Subsidies are based on the cost of maintaining each eligible child in foster care and differ by child. In FY 98, an average of 169,900 children received adoption assistance each month.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 1355-1356; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Federal Register, September 18, 1998.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the regional administrator. Headquarters: Terry Lewis, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Children's Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202/205-8618

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	X	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

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CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANTS

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1988, Title 1, P.L. 100-294, as amended; Child Abuse Prevention Treatment Act Amendments, P.L. 104-235, 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.
BENEFICIARIES	States and ultimately abused and neglected children and their families benefit from this grant.
USE OF FUNDS	The authorizing legislation specifies uses for funds. States may support one or more of the uses, which are intake, assessment, screening, and investigation of report and neglect; creating and improving the use of multidisciplinary and interagency protocols; case management and delivery of services to children and their families; enhancing the child protective system by improving risk safety assessment tools and protocols, automation systems for tracking reports; developing, strengthening, and facilitating training for staff in the child protective system; developing, strengthening, and supporting child abuse and neglect programs in the public and private sectors; developing, implementing, or operating information and educational programs or training programs to improve services to disabled infants with life threatening conditions and obtaining or coordinating services for families of these infants; and developing and enhancing the capacity of community based programs to integrate leadership strategies between parents and professionals to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect at the community level.
ELIGIBILITY	The states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Republic of Palau, and the Northern Mariana Islands are eligible to apply for funds.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A five-year state plan is submitted, consolidated with the Comprehensive Family Services Plan under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act. State plans and annual updates are submitted to the regional offices, as directed. The grant is an annual grant, awarded based on the state's required annual update.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Regional Offices review and renew state plans and updates. The regional administrators make decisions on grant approval.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $21.00 million FY 1999 $21.00 millio est. FY 2000 $21.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funds are distributed based on the number of children under age 18 in each state. There is no matching requirement for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Range of awards is based on the number of children under age 18 in each state. Fifty-five grants were awarded in FY 97.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 1340.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Donna Litton, Children's Bureau, Office on Child Abuse and Neglect, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8763

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY x
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION x	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT x
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION x	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT x
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION x
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

AGENCY Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture

AUTHORIZATION National School Lunch Act, Sections 9, 11, 14, 16, and 17, as amended. 89 Statute 522-525, 42 U.S.C. 1758, 1759a, 1762a, 1765 and 1766

BENEFICIARIES Children served must be under the age of 12, with the exception of the children of migrant workers, who are eligible if age 15 or younger. Children over the age of 12 with disabilities are also eligible if the center's clients are mostly age 18 or younger.

USE OF FUNDS Funds are used to provide meals and snacks to children and adults in nonresidential day care programs. This program reimburses providers for costs, at specific reimbursement rates set by law. Funds are distributed based on the number of meals and snacks served. The program does not fund more than three meals per day per participant. The program also reimburses administrative expenses, as related to foodservice operations.

ELIGIBILITY Any state or territory that applies for and signs an annual agreement is eligible to receive funds. Institutions in Virginia, where the state does not administer the program, may request funds directly from the USDA. Public and private organizations that provide nonresidential day care services may participate in the program. Programs include, but are not limited to: day care centers, before- and after-school care centers, recreation centers, family and group day care programs, Head Start programs, and programs providing day care to children with disabilities. For profit organizations/ institutions may participate in the program if they receive Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) funding for at least 25% of their enrolled children, or 25% of their licensed capacity, whichever is less.

APPLICATION PROCESS Any institution interested in participation must apply directly to the responsible state agency. Institutions in Virginia apply to the USDA Food and Nutrition Services, Mid-Atlantic Federal Regional Office. Public and private organizations that provide nonresidential day care services may participate in the program. Programs include, but are not limited to: day care centers, before- and after-school care centers, recreation centers, family and group day care programs, Head Start programs, and programs providing day care to children with disabilities. For-profit organizations/ institutions may participate in the program if they receive Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) funding for at least 25% of their enrolled children, or 25% of their licensed capacity, whichever is less.

AWARD PROCEDURE States receive a letter of credit from the USDA. When the application is approved within a state, the institution signs an annual agreement with the administering agency.

FUNDING TYPE Entitlement

FUNDING HISTORY

	Meal Reimbursment	Donated commodities
FY 1998	$1.56 billion	$42.5 million
FY 1999	$1.56 billion	$46.25 million
est. FY 2000	$1.70 billion	est. $49.1 million

FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS Funding is distributed based on the number of and types of meals served to enrolled participants and the corresponding reimbursement rates for those meals. Maintenance of effort is required for this program for state administrative expenses. The state/local agency administering the program must maintain support of child nutrition programs at the same level as expended in 1997. This is a comprehensive maintenance of effort for all child nutrition programs (as required), and may fluctuate from 0 to 100% for any individual program.

RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS $252,826 to $185.3 million—varies based on participation of institutions

RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES 7 CFR Part 226 Regulations and the Child and Adult Care Food Program fact sheet are available from the USDA. Institutions can obtain administrative and nutritional guidance from the state administering agency.

CONTACT INFORMATION Refer to a listing of regional office staff. Headquarters: Stanley Garnett, Director, Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302 703-305-2590

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD x	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS x

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CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOL (CAMPIS)

AGENCY	Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Title IV, Part A, Subpart, Section 419N of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended
BENEFICIARIES	Primarily low-income parents (eligible for a Pell Grant) enrolled in postsecondary education benefit from this grant. Other students with children may use the services.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be spent on child care activities which include supporting or establishing a campus-based child care program (not an entire center) and for before- and after-school services, as necessary, for students enrolled at the institution. Funds cannot supplant current funds. They are to supplement current services or establish new programs.
ELIGIBILITY	Institutions of higher education that have a high amount of federal Pell Grant awards are eligible to apply for funds. In FY 1999, Pell Grant awards to enrolled students must have been equal to or greater than $350,000.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applications may be obtained from Cindy Brown, the program contact, listed below, or via fax at 202-260-9271. The application requires the Application for Federal Assistance (standard form 424), Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs (ED 524), a program narrative, and assurances.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Applications will be evaluated on specific selection criteria, as published in 34 CFR 75.209 and 75.210 of EDGAR. Priority will be given to applications which demonstrate the ability to leverage significant local or institutional resources as match, including in-kind contributions, and which use a sliding fee scale for families using the child care services to pursue postsecondary education.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	New program—FY 1999 $5.00 million est. FY 2000 $5.00 million Funding is authorized for the four succeeding fiscal years after FY 1999, a total of $45.0 million.
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	No match is required, but evidence of local funds which support the project are one of the selection criteria priorities.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	FY 99 awards ranged from $12,364 to $288,146. Institutions are eligible for a maximum of 1% of their Pell Grant award. No award will be less than $10,000. Eighty-seven grants were awarded in FY 99 to institutions in 32 states and Puerto Rico.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	The Education Department of General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 74, 75, 77, 79, 82, 85, and 86.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Cynthia Brown, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Suite 600A, Portals Building, Washington, DC 20202-5247 202-260-8458 , email: Cindy_Brown@ed.gov

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT—DISCRETIONARY FUND

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	42 U.S.C. 9858; Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33
BENEFICIARIES	Beneficiaries of the grant must be under the age of 13, and reside with a family whose income is less than 85% of the state median income, or who reside with a parent(s) working, attending job training or an educational program, or who are in need of, or receiving, protective services. The grantee has the option to increase the age to 19 if the child is disabled or under court supervision.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used to develop child care programs and policies, promote parental choice of child care, provide consumer education information, provide child care, and assist states in implementing state regulations with standards pertaining to health, safety, licensing, and registration of providers. No more than 5% of the grant amount may be spent on administration. A minimum of 4% of the grant must be used for consumer education and activities to improve the quality and availability of child care.
ELIGIBILITY	All states, territories, the District of Columbia, federally recognized tribal governments, tribal organizations, Alaskan Native organizations and Native Hawaiian organizations are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Each state will have a designated lead agency to coordinate the process and develop a state plan. The state plan submitted to the Secretary of HHS serves as the application. Prior to submission of the plan, the lead agency must hold at least one public hearing to allow the public to provide feedback on child care services and how they are to be provided, as stated in the plan.
AWARD PROCEDURE	The Administration on Children, Youth and Families awards grants after the plan has been reviewed and approved.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $1.00 billion FY 1999 $1.00 billion est. FY 2000 $1.18 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Grants to states are allocated on a formula that uses the number of children under the age of five, the number of children participating in the school (free and reduced) lunch program, and the per capita income of each state. Puerto Rico is treated as a state for this grant. Funding is subject to annual congressional appropriations. U.S. territories receive no more than one-half of 1% of the total discretionary funds. Tribes, tribal organizations, Alaska Native organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations receive no more than 2% of the total fund.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 97, 277 grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	This discretionary fund is subject to regulations of the Child Care and Development Block Grant as published August 4,1992, and in CFR 98 and 99.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact the Regional Administrator of the Department of Health and Human Services in the regional offices. Headquarters: Child Care Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., 3rd Floor, Room 300-F, Washington, DC 20201 202-690-6782

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD	CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	X
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	X
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND—MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	42 U.S.C. 618, Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33
BENEFICIARIES	Beneficiaries of the grant must be under the age of 13, and reside with a family whose income is less than 85% of the state median income, or who reside with a parent(s) working, attending job training or an educational program, or who are in need of, or receiving, protective services. The grantee has the option to increase the age to 19 if the child is disabled or under court supervision.
USE OF FUNDS	States must use at least 70% of their allocation to provide child care assistance to families receiving assistance from a state under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, families who are attempting through work activities to transition off of temporary assistance, and families who are at risk of becoming dependent on temporary assistance programs. Administrative costs may be supported with funds, but cannot exceed 5% of a state's allocation. States must use at least 4% of their allocation on activities designed to provide consumer education to parents and the public, increase parental choice, and improve the quality and availability of child care (i.e. information, resource and referral).
ELIGIBILITY	All states, the District of Columbia, federally recognized tribal governments, tribal organizations, and Alaskan Native Corporations are eligible to apply for funds.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Each state will have a designated lead agency to coordinate the process and develop a state plan. The state plan submitted to the Secretary of HHS serves as the application and is effective for a two-year period. Prior to submission of the plan, the lead agency must hold at least one public hearing to allow the public to provide feedback on child care services and how they are to be provided, as stated in the plan. The lead agency must also consult with appropriate representatives from local government.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Grants are awarded after review and approval of a plan.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $2.07 billion FY 1999 $2.17 billion est. FY 2000 $2.37 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The block grant has two parts. In the first, states receive an amount equal to payments for the former AFDC Child Care, Transitional Child Care, and At-Risk Child Care programs for either the years FY 94, FY 95, or an average of FY1992-94, whichever is greater. No match is required. The second component consists of funds allocated to states based on their relative populations of children under 13. States must meet maintenance-of-effort and matching requirements. The match rate is equal to what is used for the State's Medicaid program. Matching funds are allotted using the At-Risk Child Care Program formula and require a state/local match at the FFP rate for each state. Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Alaskan Corporations receive no more than 2% of the total funds, based on the number of children in the tribe.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	The award range is not available. In FY 98, 295 grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Child Care and Development Block Grants (CCDBG) regulations, issued July 24, 1998
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the regional administrator or staff. Headquarters: Director of Policy, Child Care Bureau, ACF, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-690-6782, fax 202-690-5600

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD		CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	X
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	X
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: STATE GRANTS (TITLE IV-B)

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, Sections 420-425 and 427-428, as amended; Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, P.L. 105-89
BENEFICIARIES	The agencies and children in the 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands may benefit. There is no income eligibility for this program.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for child welfare services that include: providing protective services to children, private child caring agencies and institutions licensing and standard setting; homemaker services; and, the return of runaway children; and prevention and reunification services. Limited funds are available for day care, foster care maintenance, and adoption assistance.
ELIGIBILITY	The single state agency which administers the Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) in the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands is eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A IV-B plan that is jointly developed between the states and DHHS regional offices serves as the application. Contact the nearest regional office for application instructions. The standard application forms, furnished by DHHS, must be used. Policy issuance ACYF-PI-CB-95-17, issued June 8, 1995, describes IV-B state plan requirements.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Plan approvals are made by the Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families. Awards are made quarterly in the form of a letter of credit.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $291.00 million FY 1999 $292.00 million est. FY 2000 $292.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Each state receives $70,000 for child welfare services, then is allocated additional funds based on a formula. The formula is based on the number of children under age 21 in the state, and the state's per capita income compared to the U.S per capita income. A state must provide a 25% match for the federal funds allocated.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $118,319 to $21,465,358.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 1355 and 1357
CONTACT INFORMATION	Terry Lewis, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8618

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION x
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT x
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROJECTS; STATE AND COMMUNITY-BASED CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION AND SURVEILLANCE OF BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN CHILDREN

AGENCY Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services

AUTHORIZATION Public Health Service Act, Section 301A, 42 U.S.C. 241(a) and 317A, and 317B, 42 U.S.C. 247b-1, 247b-3 as amended; Preventive Health Amendments of 1992, Section 303, P.L. 102-531

BENEFICIARIES Beneficiaries include infants from 6 months to 6 years of age who are screened for lead poisoning and the family members who care for children found with lead poisoning. Additionally, due to the long-lasting effects of lead poisoning, the program may benefit youth and adults.

USE OF FUNDS Prevention grants may be used to develop, improve, and expand capacity to deal with childhood lead poisoning in communities with demonstrated high-risk populations. Activities should be consistent with Executive Order No. 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. Surveillance grants are to be used to implement complete surveillance activity for PbB levels in children. This grant should focus on high-risk populations and track progress towards eliminating childhood lead poisoning.

ELIGIBILITY State health departments, other state health agencies, or departments deemed most appropriate to direct and coordinate the state's childhood lead poisoning prevention program, and agencies or units of local government with jurisdictions greater than 500,000 persons may apply for funding. This includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the U.S., and federally recognized Indian tribal governments. For Surveillance Funds only: Applicants must have regulations for reporting the PbB levels by both public and private laboratories, or provide assurances that such regulations will be in place within six months of the grant award.

APPLICATION PROCESS Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for information on applying for assistance. The state is allowed the opportunity to review and comment on the applications for federal assistance. Applications can be obtained from the Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 255 East Paces Ferry Road, N.E., Room 300, Atlanta, GA 30305. The standard Public Health Service application forms, as required by 45 CFR part 92 must be used for this program. Applications are submitted to the Grants Management Branch.

AWARD PROCEDURE Applications are reviewed and ranked based on their score. Grants are awarded based on this ranking, the availability of funds, a secondary review, and any other significant factors the agency may deem necessary. Grantees are notified by the receipt of a Notice of Grant Award (form PHS 5152-1).

FUNDING TYPE Project Grants

FUNDING HISTORY
FY 1998 $27.00 million
est. FY 1999 $27.00 million
est. FY 2000 $27.00 million

FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS This grant has no funding formula or matching requirements. Grant funds cannot supplant existing funds for the same purpose.

RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS Prevention grants range from $200,000 to $1,500,000. Surveillance grants range from $60,000 to $75,000. In FY 97, 41 prevention grants were awarded to 30 states and 11 local health departments. Ten surveillance grants were awarded in 1997.

RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES Program regulations are published in 42 CFR 51b. PHS Grants Policy Statement, DHHS publication number 94-50,000 (rev.), April 1, 1994.

CONTACT INFORMATION Ms. Claudette Grant-Joseph, Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch, Division of Environmental Hazards and Health Effects, National Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MS F-42, 4770 Buford Hwy, Atlanta, GA 30341 770-488-7330 email: cag4@cdc.gov

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)

AGENCY	Office of Community Services, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended, P.L. 97-35, Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998), P.L. 105-285
BENEFICIARIES	Low-income individuals and families living at 125% or less of the national poverty level benefit from the services provided
USE OF FUNDS	Funds must be subgranted to "eligible entities" (see below) to provide services which address the causes of poverty. Funds may be used (a) to support activities that assist low-income individuals and families to remove obstacles and solve problems that block self-sufficiency, i.e., secure and retain meaningful employment, attain an adequate education, make better use of income, obtain/maintain adequate housing, and increase community participation; (b) address needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs that support the family, address prevention of youth problems and crime, promote increased community participation and collaboration, and support expansion and development of innovative community-based youth programs; and (c) make better effective use of funds. Funds are also available for Community Food and Nutrition Programs. States may use the remaining funds to provide training and technical assistance; coordinate programs and services to increase access to services; improve coordination and communication among eligible entities; support asset-building programs; support innovative programs and activities that address poverty, self-sufficiency, and community revitalization; support state charity tax credits and other activities. Project grants are available for Community Economic Development, Rural Community Development, and Neighborhood Innovation Projects.
ELIGIBILITY	Each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau, as well as state-recognized Indian tribes or tribal organizations, are eligible for funding. Within a state or territory, organizations that meet the "Eligible Entity" definition may apply for funding from the state. An "eligible entity" is a not-for-profit organization with a tripartite board, that provides services in a specific area of a state. This designation can be modified for underserved areas or areas not served.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Beginning FY 00, states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico must submit an application and state plan to the Secretary of HHS that addresses the uses of funds and assures compliance with the requirements of the grant. Each applicant must conduct public hearings on the proposed use of funds. The territories (except Puerto Rico) and Indian tribes must apply for funding. Funds for Indian tribes are not allocated through the formula. Eligible entities must contact the lead agency in the state for the local application process. Project Grants: Eligible applicants may apply directly to the Secretary of HHS for funds, when applications are requested.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Formula Grants: Funds are allotted to the states, normally on a quarterly basis. Project Grants: Grantees are notified by the Secretary.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants and Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $490.00 million FY 1999 $500.00 million est. FY 2000 $528.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There are three set-asides for this grant prior to allocation amongst the states. One and one-half percent of the total appropriation may be reserved for training and technical assistance, planning and evaluation. One-half of 1 percent of the appropriation is reserved for the U.S. territories, based on need, and another 9% is reserved for the discretionary (project) grants. Of the 9 percent, a maximum of $9.0 million is used for the Food and Nutrition Grants, 60% is allocated to the states, and 40% is reserved for competitive grants. Of the remaining funds, each state receives an amount equal to the ratio of funds received in FY 81 under Section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as compared to the total amount of Section 221 funds received by all States in 1981. If the funding exceeds $345 million, after the set-asides, each state will receive a minimum of 1/2 of 1% of the amount appropriated. There is no match required for this grant.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grants range from $2,616,567 to $43,695,916. In FY 97, 172 grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 16, 45 CFR 74, and 45 CFR 96
CONTACT INFORMATION	Headquarters: Division of State Assistance, Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-401-9343

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COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)—CONT.

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	X	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES	X							COLLABORATION	X
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

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COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANTS

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, 42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq., as amended. P.L. 104-235
BENEFICIARIES	Children and their families, and organizations working with community-based family resource programs may benefit from funding.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to assist states to develop and implement or expand and enhance a comprehensive statewide system of community-based family resource and support services.
ELIGIBILITY	The 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Micronesia may apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Specifics of the application process are outlined in the Annual Program Instruction available from HHS. See "Contact" listed below.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Applications are reviewed for all eligibility requirements. Based on thoroughness of meeting all requirements, applicants are notified of approval or disapproval.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $33.00 million FY 1999 $33.00 million est. FY 2000 $33.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Federal guidelines require that 70% of the total amount appropriated is allotted to each state based on the number of children under the age of 18 in each state. No state shall receive less than $175,000. The remaining 30% is allotted to the states based on their use of non-federal funds (state, county, private) to support services in the preceding year compared to the aggregate of all state/territory nonfederal funds used to support services in that same year.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	The minimum award is $175,000. 58 grants were awarded in FY 97.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Currently, there are no federal regulations for this program. Guidelines are published in the Annual Program Instructions.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Ellie Wagoner, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8879

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	X	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	X	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	X	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	X
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES

AGENCY	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Public Health Service Act, Title V, Part E, Section 561, as amended, Public Law 102-321, 42 U.S.C. 290ff
BENEFICIARIES	Children with serious emotional disturbances and their families may participate in the program.
USE OF FUNDS	Funding can be used to support a community-based system of care for children and adolescents suffering from serious emotional disturbances and their families. This includes: salaries and benefits for professional and support staff; supplies; rental of equipment and space; training; continuing education; administration of the program; performance contracts for services; and any other support services or functions. Areas of training eligible for funding include: providing therapeutic foster care or group home services; developing individualized service plans; and intensive day treatment or in-home services.
ELIGIBILITY	States, county or local governments, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments may apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Any applicant, other than the state agency responsible for administering the program should coordinate with the state agency on the state's application. The standard Public Health Service application forms are used for this grant. Grant application kits are available from the Grants Management Officer, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Public Health Service, Room 1849, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 301-443-4456.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Submissions are reviewed in a two-tier process, first by the initial review group, then by the Center for Mental Health Services Advisory Council. Applications approved by both review bodies are notified directly of their awards.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $59.00 million est. FY 1999 $87.00 million est. FY 2000 $87.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	This grant requires a nonfederal match. In the first through third years of the grant, a nonfederal match of for every $3 of federal expenditures is required. In the fourth year, a 50/50 match is required, so for every dollar of federal funds expended, a state or local match of $1 is necessary. In the fifth year, the grantee must spend a minimum of $2 for every dollar of federal funds expended.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards in FY 97 ranged from $200,064 to $3,500,000. New grants are awarded each year.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 92 and PHS Grants Policy Statement, DHHS Publication No. 94-50,000 provide guidance. Guidelines are provided in the application kit.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Gary DeCarolis, Chief, Child, Adolescent and Family Branch, Division of Knowledge Development and Systems Change, Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 18-49, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 301-443-1333

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE X	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES X		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS X

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

AGENCY	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	Smith-Lever Act, as amended: 7 U.S.C. 341-349; Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996; Public Law 104-127
BENEFICIARIES	The general public can receive services
USE OF FUNDS	Funds provide educational and technical assistance to individuals, communities, organizations, and other federal and state authorized agencies for programs in the food and agricultural areas. The program's objective is to help people (and communities) improve their own lives, whether it be economic, agricultural, societal, health and safety, or environmental. Facilities improvements are limited to specific institutions.
ELIGIBILITY	Extension programs authorized by the Smith-Lever Act. These include designated land-grant institutions in the 50 states and Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands, America Samoa, Micronesia, and the Northern Marianas.
APPLICATION PROCESS	County extension service offices prepare an annual plan and submit it to the state extension service. The state compiles these plans to create the state's plan for the year, working within its annual formula allocation. This annual plan is submitted to the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, USDA. Project grants are announced on the Children,Youth and Families at Risk (CYFAR) home page, http://www.4h-usa.org/4h/cyfar/cyfar.htm. Guidelines for application submission are listed there.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Payments are made to the land-grant institution based on the approved state plan and on the formula. Project grants are awarded on a competitive basis.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants and Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $446.00 million FY 1999 $455.00 million est. FY 2000 $452.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Formula funds are distributed to states based on the farm and rural population. Funds for the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education program are allocated based on population below the poverty level. Formula funds do not require a match. Project grants require a 100% match.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $890,000 to $19,962,000. The maximum project grant is $150,000.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Information is available from the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service. See contact below.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250 202-720-2810

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD		CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	X	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	X
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	X	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	X	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	X
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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EARLY HEAD START

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Omnibus Elementary and Secondary Human Education Act, Part E, P.L. 100-297, 42 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.; Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998), P.L. 105-285
BENEFICIARIES	Pregnant women, infants, and toddlers up to age 3 benefit from this program. Each program determines its own eligibility criteria. Federal poverty guidelines are used as an income measure.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for: quality early education (center- and home-based), home visitation, parent education, health services to children, and women prior to, during, and after pregnancy, nutrition education, case management, and peer support groups. Programs may be structured to address community needs. Early Head Start's mission is to promote healthy prenatal outcomes for pregnant women, enhance the development of very young children, and promote healthy family functioning.
ELIGIBILITY	Eligible applicants include Head Start grantees, school systems, city and county governments, colleges and universities, community mental health agencies, Indian tribes, Community Action agencies, child care programs, and other nonprofit agencies. All applicants must meet regular Head Start requirements.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Invitations to apply for funding and the program selection criteria are published in the Federal Register. The Administration for Children and Families/Head Start regional representative provides each applicant with a list of required elements. This program requires the use of the standard HHS application forms.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Funds are awarded by the regional offices directly to the applicant. In the cases of Indian (reservation) programs, migrant programs, programs evaluation studies, and noneducational grants, the grants are awarded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families Headquarters.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	There is a percentage set-aside for Early Head Start from the Head Start program each year. FY 1998 $279.00 million FY 1999 $349.00 million est. FY 2000 $421.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Early Head Start is a competitive process; no formula is used. A nonfederal match of 20% is required for all grantees. Match may be cash or in-kind (goods and services), as required in the Head Start program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 97, 173 projects were funded. In FY 99, there were 515 projects in operation.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Chapter XIII of 45 CFR, including 45 CFR 1301-1308.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact the regional administrator in the Regional Administration for Children and Families Offices. Headquarters: Mary Shiffer, Head Start Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8572

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	X	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X			TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES							COLLABORATION	
							GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, Title VII, Subtitle B
BENEFICIARIES	The program benefits homeless children and youth in elementary and secondary schools, preschool children, and the parents of these children.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for a variety of activities to ensure educational success for homeless children. Activities may include: providing school supplies, tutorial programs, and enrichment programs. Funds may also be used for professional development to help school personnel better understand the needs and problems of homeless children. Funding must supplement existing services, not be used to supplant current funds.
ELIGIBILITY	The education agencies in the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the outlying areas, and schools serving Indian students funded by the Secretary of the Interior are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. States may submit individual state plans or consolidated state plans.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Grant awards are made once applications are approved.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $29.00 million FY 1999 $29.00 million est. FY 2000 $29.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funds are allocated based on Section 1122 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The minimum allocation is $100,000 for a state.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Fifty-eight grants have been awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Guidance for this program is available from the headquarters office (see below).
CONTACT INFORMATION	Linda Mount, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202-6132 202-260-0960

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL X	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS X	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

AGENCY	Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Public Health Service Act, Section 1910, as amended, P.L. 102-410
BENEFICIARIES	State and local emergency medical personnel and children in need of treatment for trauma or critical care benefit from this program.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to expand and improve emergency medical services to children in need of treatment for trauma or critical care, through the following activities: injury prevention; patient assessments; training courses and materials; community programs for special (underserved) populations; development of protocols for treatment, triage, and transfer of children; and database studies and outcomes.
ELIGIBILITY	State governments, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific, and accredited schools of medicine are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Schools of medicine should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. The application must be endorsed by the state and proof of the endorsement must accompany the application. Application kits are available from the Grants Management Officer (listed as program contact below). The standard Public Health Service application forms (PHS-5161-1), as required by 45 CFR parts 74 and 92, must be used for this program. These forms are in the application kits available from the Public Health Service.
AWARD PROCEDURE	A committee of nongovernmental experts reviews the applications, ranks the applications, and makes recommendations for approval or disapproval. The Director of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau makes the final decisions.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $13.00 million FY 1999 $15.00 million est. FY 2000 $17.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no formula or matching requirement for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grant awards range from $125,000 to $400,000. An estimated 45 projects were funded in FY 97.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	PHS Grants Policy Statement, DHHS Publication No. (OASH) 94-50,000, (Rev.) April 1, 1994. Contact the Headquarters office for additional information.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Program Contact: EMSC Program Director, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 18A-39, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 301-443-4026 or Gary Criddle, Emergency Medical Services Division, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 7th Street, S.W., Room 5130, NTS-14, Washington, DC 20590 202-366-9794

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	X
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

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EVEN START—INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I, Part B, section 1202 (a) (1) (c) 20 U.S.C. 6363 (a) (1) (c)
BENEFICIARIES	Participants in this program are parents and their children. Parents must meet eligibility requirements under the Adult Education Act. Children must be age 7 or younger. Families must demonstrate a need for services by way of a low income level and low level of adult literacy or proficiency of the English language, or other need-related factors.
USE OF FUNDS	Funding may be used for early childhood education, adult literacy, adult basic education, and parenting education. Grants may also be used for related activities such as the recruitment and screening of children and parents, designing programs, staff training, evaluation, and coordination with other programs.
ELIGIBILITY	Applicant eligibility is limited to federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations, defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Section 4.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applications must be submitted in accordance to the instructions and forms included in the application packet.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Successful applicants are notified by the Department of Education.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants—Discretionary
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $2.00 million est. FY 1999 $2.00 million est. FY 2000 $2.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The Even Start program operates on an increasing match basis for each applicant's year of participation. Federal funding will not be more than 90% of a subgrant in the first year, 80% in the second year, 70% in the third year, 60% in the fourth year, and 50% in any additional year of funding.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $75,000 to $200,000 in FY 97, approximately eleven grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR). The program office may also provide additional information.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Patricia McKee, Department of Education, Compensatory Education Programs, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202-6132 202-260-0991

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL X	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING X	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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EVEN START—MIGRANT EDUCATION

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I, Part B, 20 U.S.C. 6262 et seq.
BENEFICIARIES	Parents who are migratory agricultural workers or fishers with children age 0 to 7 are eligible to participate if they meet the eligibility requirements under the Adult Education Act or are within the age range for required school attendance in the state. The program requires participation of both child and adult.
USE OF FUNDS	Funding may be used for early childhood education, adult literacy, adult basic education, and parenting education. Grants may also be used for related activities such as the recruitment and screening of children and parents, designing programs, staff training, evaluation, and coordination with other programs.
ELIGIBILITY	Any entity may apply for funding. State education agencies that administer the migrant programs, local education agencies with high migrant populations, and community-based nonprofit organizations that work with migrant families are encouraged to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Applications may be obtained from the Department of Education, Office of Migrant Education. All applications must be submitted according to the information in the application package.
AWARD PROCEDURE	A panel reviews and evaluates all applications based on criteria published in the Federal Register. Awards are made based on the applicant scores and migrant populations.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $4.00 million est. FY 1999 $3.00 million est. FY 2000 $4.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	An increasing match is required for this grant. In the first year, the grantee must provide at least 10% of the program cost. The second year requires a 20% match. In the third year, the match requirement increases to 30%. In year four (the final year), a match of 40% is required. The match may be cash or in kind (goods and services), including salaries, supplies, and equipment, and other federal funds. Title I funds for other Even Start programs cannot be used as match.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 97, awards ranged from $109,500 to $3,720,000. Sixteen projects were funded in FY 99.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	34 CFR 200. Additional information is available from the program contact (see below).
CONTACT INFORMATION	Francisco Garcia, Office of Migrant Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, 1250 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Portals Building, Room 4100, Washington, DC 20202-6135 202-260-1164

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL X	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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EVEN START—STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I, Part B, U.S.C. 6362
BENEFICIARIES	Participants in this program are parents and their children. Parents must meet eligibility requirements under the Adult Education Act. Children must be age 7 or younger. Families must demonstrate a need for services by way of a low income level and low level of adult literacy or proficiency of the English language, or other need-related factors
USE OF FUNDS	Funding may be used for early childhood education, adult literacy, adult basic education, and parenting education. Grants may also be used for related activities such as the recruitment and screening of children and parents, designing programs, staff training, evaluation, and coordination with other programs
ELIGIBILITY	Only state education agencies are eligible to apply for funding. Within the states, programs are operated in partnership by the local education agencies and a community organization. These organizations include nonprofit community-based organizations, institutions of higher education, another public agency, or other public or private nonprofit organizations.
APPLICATION PROCESS	State education agencies submit state plans to the Department of Education in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 14302 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and federal guidance. Local education agencies submit proposals to the state for consideration.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Grants are awarded to state education agencies. Subgrants are awarded based on a scoring system, following criteria specified in Section 1208 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $113.00 million est. FY 1999 $125.00 million est. FY 2000 $135.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The Even Start program operates on an increasing match basis for each year of participation. This basis applies to each subgrant. Federal funding will not be more than 90% of a subgrant in the first year, 80% in the second year, 70% in the third year, 60% in the fourth year, and 50% in any additional year of funding. Local program subgrants are allocated funds based on their relative shares of Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards ranged from $478,000 to $1,837,000 in FY 97. More than 500 projects were funded in FY 97; all states received funding
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	34 CFR 76, 77, 80-82, and 85, Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR). The program office may also provide additional information.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Patricia McKee, Department of Education, Compensatory Education Programs, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202-6132 202-260-0991

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL X	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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FAMILY SUPPORT MODEL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS (UNDER THE PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE PROGRAM)

AGENCY	Administration on Developmental Disabilities, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1996, 42 U.S.C. 6000, et. seq., the Projects of National Significance is Part E, 42 U.S.C. 6081, et. seq.; Omnibus Appropriations Bill FY 1999, P.L. 105-277, 31 U.S.C. 1553 (b)
BENEFICIARIES	Families of children with disabilities and professionals working with children with disabilities will be the primary beneficiaries.
USE OF FUNDS	To support systems change activities by assisting each state to develop and implement, or expand and enhance a comprehensive system of family support for families of children with disabilities. Some of the areas that funds must be used for are: to ensure family participation, choice, and control of family support decisions; ensure active involvement of parents in developing, implementing, and evaluating the system; increase availability, funding of, access to, and amount of family support; establish state policy council for families; establish training, and technical assistance for families, service providers, professionals, and others; promote interagency coordination at all levels; and increase awareness of laws, regulations, and policies about family support services.
ELIGIBILITY	Applicants should confer with the single state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Any public or nonprofit private entities may apply for funds. Collaborative efforts are encouraged, but one organization must be identified as the lead agency and official applicant.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Application packets are available from Pat Laird, ADD, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-690-7447 or via e-mail: addcact dhhs.gov. DHHS-ACF Regional offices (that have an Administration on Developmental Disabilities office) may also provide the packets. The funding notice, with application packet, is also published in the Federal Register.
AWARD PROCEDURE	A panel of experts will review and score the applications. Comments from other persons or entities may be solicited and considered in award decisions. Grantees will be notified by the receipt of a Financial Assistance Award.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	This is a new program. FY 1999 $5.00 million est. FY 2000 $5.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	For FY 99, a nonfederal match of 25% of the total project costs is required. The match may be in-kind contributions or cash. Some U.S. territories are exempt from the match requirement.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $75,000 to $200,000 for the first budget period. HHS anticipated awarding funds for up to 17 projects in 1999 (last quarter).
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Chapter XIII of Title 45, Part 1387
CONTACT INFORMATION	States should consult regional staff. Headquarters: Leola Brooks, Program Development Division, Administration on Developmental Disabilities, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-690-7693

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD		CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS	X	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION	X	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	X
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM

AGENCY	Department of Housing and Urban Development
AUTHORIZATION	Section 8(x) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (U.S.C. 1437f(x)), The Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriation Act, 1999, P.L. 105-276
BENEFICIARIES	The basic qualifications for family eligibility under this program are: 1) The public child welfare agency has certified that the lack of adequate housing is the primary factor in the imminent placement of the family's child(ren) in out-of-home care, or in the delay of the child(ren) returning from out-of-home care; and 2) The family has been determined eligible for Section 8 rental assistance by the public housing authority.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds under this program are used to provide rental assistance payments to participating owners on behalf of eligible tenants to promote family unification. All units receiving payment must meet program guidelines.
ELIGIBILITY	Public Housing Authorities are eligible to apply for funding. Indian Housing Authorities, Indian tribes, and their tribally designated housing entities are not eligible applicants.
APPLICATION PROCESS	HUD Form 52515 Funding application must be completed and submitted for consideration. Additionally, a cover letter in which the housing authority certifies consultation with the state agency(ies) responsible for welfare reform, and a letter of intent from the (local) child welfare agency that includes explanations of specific procedures for implementation of the program are also required.
AWARD PROCEDURE	HUD Field offices will review and rate applications. In the case where there are more applications approved than the amount of available funding, a lottery for funding will occur.
FUNDING TYPE	Direct Payments
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $19.00 million FY 1999 $45.00 million est. FY 2000 $20.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funding will be based on actual cost for the number of vouchers requested by the applying housing authority. No local match is required for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	HUD anticipated funding 11,200 rental certificates in FY 99. Approximately $46.8 million would fund approved FY 98 applicants. The remaining $28.2 million would fund new applicants, approximately 4,200 rental certificates.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	24 CFR 887; 24 CFR 982; PHA Administrative Practices Handbook for the Section 8 Existing Housing Program, Chapters 5 and 8; Section 8 Rental Certificate, Rental Voucher and Moderate Rehabilitation Program Forms, Legal Contracts, and Publications Handbook.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact local HUD Field Office for assistance. Headquarters: George Hendrickson, Housing Program Specialist, Room 4216, Office of Public and Assisted Housing Delivery, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20401 202-708-1872, ext. 4064

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD		CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES GRANTS

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, as amended; Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-235
BENEFICIARIES	Victims of family violence benefit from these grants. There is no income eligibility standard for beneficiaries of this program.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to prevent incidents of family violence and to provide shelter and related assistance to victims of family violence. Services may include counseling, advocacy, and self-help services to victims and their children. A minimum of 70% of a state's grant must be used for immediate shelter and related assistance; a minimum of 25% must be used for related assistance. Each state determines what services and activities will be funded, which may include shelters, counseling and self-help services, and elder abuse.
ELIGIBILITY	The states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and certain federally recognized Indian tribes are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Application information is available in the annual Federal Register notice of available funding. No standard application forms are required, but applications must be submitted to the Administration for Children and Families.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Grants are awarded directly to the applicants.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $87.00 million FY 1999 $89.00 million est. FY 2000 $86.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funding is allotted based on the population of the state as a proportion of the population of the U.S. The minimum amount allocated to a state is1% of the total funds, or $400,000, whichever is the lesser amount. A minimum of one-eighth of 1% is allocated to the territories, and the federally recognized Indian tribes and organizations receive no less than 10% of the total funds available. No match is required for this grant.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards to states range from $440,000 to $2,100,802, and from $18,420 to $165,780 for Indian tribes. In FY 97, 213 grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	No regulations are in place for this grant. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published on December 10, 1993, at 45 CFR 1370.
CONTACT INFORMATION	William Riley, Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20447, 202-401-5529

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	X	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION		TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	X	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	X	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X			TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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FOOD STAMPS

AGENCY	Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113, 91 Stat. 958, 7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., P.L.s 105-18, 105-33, and 105-185
BENEFICIARIES	Households found in need of food assistance may participate in the program, as determined by local welfare officials. Eligibility is based on family size, income, and level of resources. Adults who are able-bodied, with certain exceptions, must meet a work requirement.
USE OF FUNDS	Funding is provided for food stamp benefits which may be used in participating retail stores to buy food for personal consumption. In certain situations, such as communal or authorized dining establishments, rehabilitation programs, and battered women's shelters, individuals may use food stamps to purchase prepared meals. Funding is also available for administration, including nutrition education.
ELIGIBILITY	The agency responsible for federally-aided public assistance programs in states and U.S. territories submits requests for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	States must submit an operational plan which specifies how the program will be conducted throughout the state.
AWARD PROCEDURE	The program continues without renewal once approved. As of 1975, all eligible applicants participate in the program, with the exception of some Indian tribes.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $20.57 billion FY 1999 $19.39 billion est. FY 2000 $19.93 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There are no funding formulas or match requirement for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Not available.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	7 CFR 271-282
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the regional USDA staff for assistance. Headquarters: Susan Carr Gossman, Deputy Administrator, Food Stamp Program, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302 703-305-2026

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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FOSTER CARE—TITLE IV-E

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, as amended, Title IV-E, Section 470 et seq; Social Security Amendments of 1994, P.L. 103-432
BENEFICIARIES	Children in foster care must meet specific federal requirements to benefit from payments. States will benefit from reimbursement of administrative expenditures necessary for the efficient operation of the plan and training expenditures.
USE OF FUNDS	Title IV-E supports the daily cost of foster care, training, and related administrative costs for the proper and efficient administration of the state plan. IV-E will pay for related costs for a child in foster care, such as clothing, incidentals, and day care costs (as required for the foster care placement), as well as preventive services. Training costs may include short-term training of current or prospective foster parents, and staff of approved child caring institutions who provide care to foster or adoptive children receiving IV-E assistance in order to improve the care of these children. Title IV-E funds may also pay for the cost of higher education for state/county personnel. Funding is available for short- or long-term training at educational institutions for employees or persons preparing for employment with the state or local agency responsible for administering the plan, either through grants to the institutions or direct financial assistance to students.
ELIGIBILITY	States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories may apply for assistance.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Title IV-E applications are made in the form of a state plan, part of the Title IV-B plan, which is submitted to the regional administrator. Standard application forms are used for this program and are available from HHS.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Awards are made quarterly in the form of a letter of credit. Awards are based on estimated expenditures, then reconciled to actual expenditures. Funds are paid to states based on their Federal Financial Participation rate (FFP) at the same rate as for Medicaid.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $3.54 billion FY 1999 $3.98 billion est. FY 2000 $4.54 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Title IV-E is an open ended program, which means that a state is only limited by the amount of match it can provide for eligible services rendered to eligible individuals. The match in Title IV-E is based on the federal financial participation rate, or FFP. This rate is different for each state, based on medical assistance expenditures and the per capita income of each state, and ranges from 50% to 83%. A state with an FFP of 70% receives federal funds of $0.70 for every dollar spent. The state must provide the remaining $0.30 of the cost. Administrative expenditures and training expenditures are reimbursed at 50% and 75%, respectively, for all states. The territories receive a limited amount of funds.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Reimbursement is based on expenditures for eligible children and vary by child and foster care setting. In FY 1998, payments were made on behalf of approximately 250,000 children per month.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 1355-1356. Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. Federal Register, September 18, 1998.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the regional administrator. Headquarters: Terry Lewis, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Children's Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8618

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	X	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	X	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION	
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

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FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM

AGENCY	Corporation for National and Community Service
AUTHORIZATION	Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, Title II, Part B, Section 211, Public Law 93-113, 42 U.S.C. 5011, as amended; National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, Public Law 103-82
BENEFICIARIES	Foster grandparents must be 60 years or older, with an income within the limits set by the CEO of the Corporation for National Service, and interested in serving infants, children, and youth with special or exceptional needs. Interested persons who exceed the income requirements may serve as a volunteer without stipend in certain situations. Grandparents must be physically, mentally, and emotionally capable and willing to serve the client population on a one-to-one basis.
USE OF FUNDS	Ninety percent (90%) of the federal share must be used for direct benefits to foster grandparents. These benefits include: stipends to low-income foster grandparents, transportation, physical examinations, and meals. Some funding may be used for staff salaries and fringe benefits, staff travel, equipment, space costs, etc.
ELIGIBILITY	States, local government agencies, and private nonprofit agencies are eligible to apply.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applications are available from the Corporation for National Service. The applicant should contact the state office or official designated as the single contact for additional information on the state's process for applications. Applications are submitted to the states for review, and forwarded to the Corporation.
AWARD PROCEDURE	States are notified of awards through the Federal Assistance Awards Data System (FAADS).
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grant
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $77.00 million est. FY 1999 $87.00 million est. FY 2000 $94.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no statutory formula for this grant, but 10% of the project cost is generally supported by the applicant. Occasionally, the grant may be made for more than 90% of the project cost.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	$12,000 to $1,722,165. In FY 97, 288 community-based projects, and 17 non-corporation projects were funded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 1208 and the Foster Grandparent Brochure
CONTACT INFORMATION	National Senior Service Corps, Foster Grandparent Program, Corporation for National Service, 1201 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20525 202-606-5000, ext. 189 or 1-800-424-8867

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	X	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION	
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

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GOALS 2000: PARENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Goals 2000: Educate America Act, Title IV, P.L. 103-227
BENEFICIARIES	The program benefits all children who are in preschool or are school-age and their parents.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for parent training, information, and support programs that assist parents to better understand child development and educational needs, and help the parent address their child's needs. This can be done by establishing parental information and resource centers which a) increase parents' knowledge of and confidence in child-rearing activities, b) strengthen partnerships between parents and professionals to meet the educational needs of children age 0-5, and c) enhance the developmental progress of children participating in the program. At least 50% of the funds must be used to serve areas with high concentrations of low-income families in order to serve parents who are severely educationally or economically disadvantaged.
ELIGIBILITY	Nonprofit organizations and nonprofit organizations in consortia with local education agencies are eligible to apply for funding. A local education agency may participate with a nonprofit organization. The grant would be awarded to the nonprofit, which would be the fiscal agent.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. The application packet is available in the Federal Register Notice Inviting Applications for New Awards.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Panels of field readers will review and rate applications according to selection criteria in the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR). Grants are awarded based on ranking and geographic location (grants are distributed to all regions of the U.S., as possible).
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $25.00 million FY 1999 $30.00 million est. FY 2000 $33.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	After the first year of funding, a grantee must provide nonfederal match for a portion of the program cost. The amount is not specified.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards were estimated to range from $200,000 to $750,000 in FY 99. An estimated 28 grants were awarded in FY 99.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	The Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR, parts 74, 75, 79, 81, 82, and 85.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Daisy Greenfield, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202-6400 202-401-0039

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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HEAD START

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Head Start Act, Omnibus Elementary and Secondary Human Education Act, Part E, P.L. 100-297, 42 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.; Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998), P.L. 105-285
BENEFICIARIES	Preschool-age children from economically disadvantaged homes, including children on federally recognized Indian reservations, and children of migratory farmworkers and their families. Children from families that meet the federal poverty guidelines are eligible for the program. At least 90% of the children enrolled in the program must have household incomes equal or less than the poverty level, or be from families receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).
USE OF FUNDS	Funding may be used to provide comprehensive educational, social, nutritional, health, and other services. Funding may also be used to increase the social competence of the children through involving their parents in activities with their children.
ELIGIBILITY	Any local government, federally recognized Indian reservation, public agency, or private nonprofit agency meeting the requirements may apply for funding. Applications for new programs may be submitted only in response to a specific announcement published in the Federal Register which solicits proposals to start up new Head Start programs. The grantee may subcontract for the provision of services.
APPLICATION PROCESS	The Administration for Children and Families/Head Start regional representative provides each applicant with a list of required elements. This program requires the use of the standard HHS application forms.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Funds are awarded by the regional offices directly to the applicant. In the cases of Indian (reservation) programs, migrant programs, Early Head Start programs evaluation studies, and noneducational grants, the grants are awarded by the Administration for Children, Youth and Families Headquarters.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $4.07 billion FY 1999 $4.31 billion est. FY 2000 $ 4.85 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Allocations are based on two factors: the number of children age 5 and under living in homes with household incomes below the poverty level in each state compared to the total number of children in all states in the same situation, and the number of children to age 18 in families receiving TANF in each state compared to the total for all states. A 20% match is required for all Head Start grantees. In some situations, this match may be waived. The match may be cash or in-kind.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	The range of award is $124,000 to $119,756,000. In FY 98, 1,630 grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Chapter XIII of 45 CFR, including 45 CFR 1301-1308.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Regional Administrator at the Administration for Children and Families, or Head Start Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8572

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	X	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	X	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X		TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION	X
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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HEALTH CENTER GRANTS FOR THE HOMELESS

AGENCY	Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Public Health Service Act, Section 330(h), P.L. 104-299
BENEFICIARIES	Homeless individuals will benefit from this grant.
USE OF FUNDS	Grant funds must be used to provide specific services, either directly or through contract. The services are primary health care and substance abuse, 24-hour emergency primary health and substance abuse services, referral to medical facilities for necessary hospital services, referral to mental health services for those who are mentally ill, outreach services to inform individuals of the availability of health and substance abuse services, and aid in establishing eligibility and obtaining services under the entitlement programs. A limited number of grants are awarded to entities that provide outreach and referral and primary care services to homeless individuals.
ELIGIBILITY	Private nonprofit organizations and public entities, including state and local governments, are eligible to apply for funding. Service provision may be contracted out to individuals or organizations who are Medicaid providers in the state.
APPLICATION PROCESS	An intent to submit an application should be submitted to the local HRSA Field Office, Health Care for the Homeless coordinator. Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Application kits are available from the HRSA Grants Management Application Center, 50 East Gude Drive, Rockville, MD 20850. The standard Public Health Service application forms (PHS-5161-1), as required by 45 CFR parts 74 and 92, must be used for this program.
AWARD PROCEDURE	A committee of experts in health care for the homeless reviews all applications and make recommendations for funding. Awards are made by the Director, Office of Grants Management, with approval from the Bureau of Primary Health Care Director.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $71.00 million est. FY 1999 $73.00 million est. FY 2000 $82.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no formula for this grant. While there is not a specific match required, the written plan (application) must include nonfederal contributions.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $62,000 to $2,000,000. In FY 97, 128 grants were awarded in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	52 CFR 32347, "Availability of Funds for Project Grants for Health Services to the Homeless Population"
CONTACT INFORMATION	Headquarters: Nathan Stinson, Director, Division of Programs for Special Populations, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, 4350 East-West Highway, 9th Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814 301-594-4420

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X		TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	X
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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HEALTHY SCHOOLS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

AGENCY	Bureau of Primary Health Care, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Public Health Services Act, Section 330
BENEFICIARIES	Students attending the schools where a health center is established, and their families, benefit from this program.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds must be used to establish school-based health centers which provide comprehensive primary and preventive health care services. Services include, but are not limited to, the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions, preventive health and dental services, and mental health services. Funds may be used in a wide variety of ways to address community needs, while providing health care access for school-age children who are underserved and at-risk of poor health, school failure, homelessness, and other risk factors. Examples of community needs include health and nutrition education, fitness activities, violence prevention, hiring a parent liaison, outreach, parenting education, and transportation assistance. A 2% set-aside is required for technical assistance and activities to improve collaborative performance.
ELIGIBILITY	Public and private nonprofit community-based health care entities are eligible to apply for funding. "New Starts" and continuation grant funds are available.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A letter of interest, which specifies the proposed service area, the issues creating the high need for the services, and details about the proposed applicant organization must be sent to the Bureau of Public Health Care. Application materials may be obtained by writing the HRSA Grants Application Center, 40 West Gude Drive, Suite 100, Rockville, MD 20850, or by phoning 1-888-300-4772.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Applications are reviewed by an Objective Review Committee (ORC) and assessed for strength, then ranked nationally. Preferences for funding will go to organizations that currently provide comprehensive primary health care on a full-time basis, to applicants proposing a school-based health center in a Title I school, or in higher grade school where a significant number of students came from Title I schools, and lastly, applicants that have participated in community development activities sponsored or supported by BPHC. Geographic distribution may also impact award decisions. Awards are made for a one-year period. BPHS will also conduct on-site, pre-award reviews of select applicants prior to final award decisions.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $5.00 million FY 1999 $8.00 million est. FY 2000 $8.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no formula for this program. There is no mandated matching requirement for this program, though evidence of cash and in-kind support from community partners strengthens the application.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	The maximum award is $200,000. For FY 99, 40 to 45 awards were anticipated to be made.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	PHS Grants Policy Statement, DHHS Publication No. (OASH) 94-50,000 (Rev.) April 1, 1994.
CONTACT INFORMATION	LaVerne Green, Child and Adolescent Health Branch, Division of Programs for Special Populations, Bureau of Primary Health Care, 4350 East-West Highway, 9th Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814 301-594-4451

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	X	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	X	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	X	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	X	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X			TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION	X
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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HEALTHY START INITIATIVE

AGENCY	Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Public Health Service Act, Title III, Part A, Section 301, 43 U.S.C. 241
BENEFICIARIES	This program benefits pregnant women residing in areas with high infant mortality
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are to be used for three primary purposes: 1) to build a community-oriented, multifaceted approach to integrate health care, social, and support services, including aggressive outreach and case management for improved early prenatal care, 2) to increase the number of primary care and obstetrical providers serving low-income women, and 3) to create a joint effort among providers, state, and local programs or groups, and community residents to identify issues and create solutions to the issues in order to reduce infant mortality by 50% within 5 years
ELIGIBILITY	Local or state health departments or authorities, or other publicly supported organizations, tribal organizations, private nonprofit organizations (or consortias) may apply for funding. The communities targeted to receive funds must have a minimum average annual infant mortality rate of 15.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. Each application must be endorsed by the state governor or the head of the tribal organization. Applicants must be in partnership with consortium that has been active for at least two years (prior to application) and is involved in maternal and child health activities in the area.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Application kits are available from the Grants Management Officer, Ms. Arlethia Dawson, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, Room 18-12, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 301-443-1440. The standard Public Health Service application forms (PHS-5161-1), as required by 45 CFR parts 74 and 92, must be used for this program.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Applications are reviewed by a team of federal employees and nonfederal experts in the field. The administrator for the Health Resources and Services Administration or his/her designee makes the awards.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $96.00 million FY 1999 $105.00 million est. FY 2000 $90.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no funding formula for this program, nor is a match required.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. In FY 97, an estimated 37 to 45 projects received funding.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	PHS Grants Policy Statement, DHHS Publication No. (OASH) 94-50,000 (Rev.) April 1, 1994
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the appropriate DHHS Regional Office. Headquarters: Dr. Thurma McCann, Director, Division of Healthy Start, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, Room 11A-05, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 301-443-0543

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION	X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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HIV DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND WOMEN

AGENCY	Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (Care) Act of 1990, Title IV, P.L. 101-381, as amended by Ryan White CARE Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-146; 42 U.S.C. 300 ff-11 et seq.
BENEFICIARIES	Persons infected with or affected by HIV and AIDS.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for activities to support, improve and expand the system of comprehensive care services for children, youth, women, and families who are infected with or affected by human immune deficiency (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency (AIDS). Funds should also be used to link these systems with clinical research.
ELIGIBILITY	Primary care providers that are public or nonprofit entities are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Applications are available from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).
AWARD PROCEDURE	A panel of experts will review all project applications and make recommendations for funding. The Director, HIV/AIDS Bureau, makes the final funding decisions.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $37.00 million est. FY 1999 $44.00 million est. FY 2000 $46.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	None.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards have ranged from $237,196 to $3,596,670. An estimated 58 projects were funded in FY 98.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	PHS Grants Policy Statement, DHHS Publication No. (OASH) 90-50,000. Additional information is available from the headquarters office.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mr. Michael Kaiser, Division of Community Based Program/Title IV, HIV/AIDS Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 18A-19, 500 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20859 301-443-9051

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE X	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS X	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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HOMELESS CHILDREN NUTRITION PROGRAM

AGENCY	Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	National School Lunch Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1766b
BENEFICIARIES	All children under the age of 6 are eligible for free meals
USE OF FUNDS	Funding is used to reimburse providers of meals to homeless children
ELIGIBILITY	State, city, local, or county governments, other public entities, or private nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for funding. Private nonprofit organizations may not operate more than five food service sites and may not serve more than 300 homeless children at each site
APPLICATION PROCESS	All eligible applicants apply for the program directly to the Food and Nutrition Service. Application forms must be obtained from the FNS
AWARD PROCEDURE	Upon review and approval of an application, the FNS makes a written agreement with the entity for program participation
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $2.00 million FY 1999 $3.00 million est. FY 2000 $4.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The amount of reimbursement is based on the number of meals served. For FY 99, reimbursement for breakfast is $1.0725. Lunch and dinner is reimbursed at $1.9425, and snacks are reimbursed at $0.5325
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grant amounts vary based on participation within each state. In FY 98, grants were made to 87 organizations operating in 118 shelters
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	None
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to a listing of Regional Office staff. Headquarters: Stanley Garnett, Director, Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302 703-305-2590

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT—TITLE II GRANTS

AGENCY	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior
AUTHORIZATION	Indian Child Welfare Act, PL 95-608, 92 Stat. 3075, 25 U.S.C.1901
BENEFICIARIES	Children who are American Indians and their families are eligible for funding
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are intended to promote the stability and security of Indian tribes and families through family assistance services, protective day care, after-school care, respite care, recreational activities, education and training, foster care subsidies, legal assistance and representation, and home improvements to improve unsafe home environments. Funds may also be used to operate and maintain counseling facilities, to prepare for and implement child welfare codes, and to provide the required match for other federal programs.
ELIGIBILITY	Federally recognized Indian tribal governments are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	An informal meeting with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs or area representative is recommended prior to completion of the application. Applications are submitted to the local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency or one of the area offices. Procedures are found in 25 CFR Part 23, Subpart C, Grants to Indian Tribes for Title II Indian Child and Family Service Programs.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Most awards are approved at the agency or area level. The amount of the grant is based on the tribal government's budget priority.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $14.00 million est. FY 1999 $13.00 million est. FY 2000 $13.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no formula or matching requirement for this grant.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grants range in amounts from $26,449 to $750,000. 537 grants were awarded in FY 96.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	25 CFR 23
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact Agency Superintendents or Area Directors for more information. Headquarters: Larry Blair, Division of Social Services, Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, MS-4603, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240 202-208-2721

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE X	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE X	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE X	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES X		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES—CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE

AGENCY	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior
AUTHORIZATION	Snyder Act of 1921, P.L. 67-85, 42 State. 208, 25 U.S.C. 13
BENEFICIARIES	See applicant eligibility
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are intended to pay for foster care in a home or nonmedical institution and for other special needs relating to the care of a child
ELIGIBILITY	Any child who is dependent, neglected, or handicapped in need of protection, and who is a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe, and who is not eligible for similar federal, state, or county funded programs, is eligible for funding
APPLICATION PROCESS	A written request for assistance must be made to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, area representative, or to a program contracted by the tribe. The parent(s), guardian(s), or person having custody of the child may make application. A court referral may also serve as the request
AWARD PROCEDURE	The Bureau of Indian Affairs, area representative, or the program contracted by the tribe provides assistance
FUNDING TYPE	Direct Payments
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $22.00 million FY 1999 $22.00 million est. FY 2000 $22.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no matching requirement
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Funds are distributed based on the type of care or treatment received, ranging from $100 to $1,600 per month. A monthly average of 3,475 children were supported in FY 97
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	25 CFR 20
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact Agency Superintendents or Area Directors for more information. Headquarters: Larry Blair, Division of Social Services, Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, MS-4641, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240 202-208-2721

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION		TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	X	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS	X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	X	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE V)

AGENCY	Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, Title V, Section 501(a) (1), 42 U.S.C. 701, as amended
BENEFICIARIES	Pregnant women, mothers, children, children with special health care needs, and children who do not have access to adequate health care.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used to develop systems of care to provide health services and related activities. These activities include: planning, administration, education, and evaluation. The purpose is to strengthen leadership in services to pregnant women, mothers, infants, and children. States must use at least 30% of their grant for preventive and primary health care services for children, and at least 30% for services to children with special health care needs. No more than 10% of a grant may be used for administration. Additionally, each recipient must establish and maintain a toll-free phone number for the public to access information on maternal and child health and Medicaid providers.
ELIGIBILITY	The states are eligible to apply for funds.
APPLICATION PROCESS	States are required to submit an application and an annual report each year in order to receive their allocation of funds.
AWARD PROCEDURE	States are sent a Letter of Credit which informs them of the amount of their allocation after review and approval of their application and annual report.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $681.00 million FY 1999 $700.00 million est. FY 2000 $709.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funds are allocated to states in proportion to their relative shares of funds received under eight antecedent programs. When funding exceeds the amount appropriated in FY 83, additional funds are allocated based on the proportion of children (to age 18) that are at or below the poverty level. The MCH block grant requires a match of $3 for every $4 of MCH federal funds received. The match may be either cash or in kind (goods or services).
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	The range of awards is from $155,128 to $41,903,121. The 59 states and jurisdictions receive funding.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	No specific program regulations exist for the program. General block grant regulations are applicable and can be found in the Federal Register, Vol. 52, No. 197, dated October 13, 1987. The Central Office may also issue guidance to the states periodically.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Bradford Perry, Ph.D., Office of State and Community Health, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, DHHS, Room 18-12, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 301-443-2204

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION		TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	X	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	X	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION	X
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

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MIGRANT EDUCATION—BASIC STATE GRANT PROGRAM

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I, Part C, 20 U S C 6391 et seq
BENEFICIARIES	This grant supports services to children ages 0 to 21 whose parents are migratory agricultural workers or fishers who have moved across school district lines during the past 36 months to obtain seasonal employment in agriculture, fishing, or related food processing activities. Beneficiaries may be workers and/or spouses of workers.
USE OF FUNDS	Grant funds may be used to address the needs of migratory children through supporting high-quality and comprehensive educational programs. Programs are intended to ensure that migratory children receive educational services to compete with peers in stable settings.
ELIGIBILITY	This grant is open to state education agencies, consortia of state education agencies, or other appropriate entities.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. State agencies submit applications to the Department of Education. Applications must meet specific requirements and follow the applicable regulations.
AWARD PROCEDURE	The state education agency is notified by the Department of Education of the award.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $299.00 million est. FY 1999 $346.00 million est. FY 2000 $372.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The allocation of funds is based on each state's per pupil expenditure and the number of eligible full and part-time students ages 3 to 21 who reside in the state. There are no matching requirements for this grant.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Approximately 3,500 local school systems participated in the program during the 1997-1998 school year.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	34 CFR 200. The program office has additional information.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Francisco Garcia, Office of Migrant Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, 1250 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Portals Building, Room 4100, Washington, DC 20202-6135 202-260-1164

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL X	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

AGENCY	Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	National School Lunch Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1755-1769, P.L. 97-35, 104-193
BENEFICIARIES	All students attending or residing in the participating institutions may receive meals. Lunch is free to those with household incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level, and served at a reduced price to students from households with incomes between 130% and 185%. Automatic free-meal eligibility is given to students from households that receive Food Stamps.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to reimburse institutions for lunches served. Meal supplements may be paid to after-school care programs.
ELIGIBILITY	States and U.S. territories are eligible to apply for funding. Public and private nonprofit schools (through high school), residential child care institutions (except Job Corps centers), residential summer camps that participate in the summer food program, and private foster homes may participate.
APPLICATION PROCESS	States must use the application forms provided by the Food and Nutrition Service and submit these to the FNS Regional office for approval. Any institution interested in participation must apply directly to the responsible state agency. Some states prohibit the state education agency from disbursing funds to private schools and institutions. In these cases, the application will be referred to an appropriate entity, either another state agency or the regional federal office for review.
AWARD PROCEDURE	States must use the application forms provided by the Food and Nutrition Service and submit these to the FNS Regional office for approval. Any institution interested in participation must apply directly to the responsible state agency. Some states prohibit the state education agency from disbursing funds to private schools and institutions. In these cases, the application will be referred to an appropriate entity, either another state agency or the regional federal office for review.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	Meal Reimbursements: Commodity values: FY 1998 $5.13 billion $741.69 million FY 1999 $5.52 billion $706.41 million est. FY 2000 $5.55 billion est. $701.30 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The amount of reimbursement is based on the number and type of meals served and the household income of the student. The FY 99 reimbursement rate for a child eligible for reduced meals is $1.54. For children at or below 130% of the poverty level (eligible for free lunch), the reimbursement rate is $1.94. Meals served to children ineligible for free and reduced lunch are reimbursed at $0.18. Reimbursement rates for after-school program meals are $0.5325 for students eligible for free lunch, $0.2675 for those eligible for reduced lunch, and $0.04 for each paid meal. Schools with a high percentage of low-income students may be eligible for additional funding.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grant amounts vary based on participation within each state.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	7 CFR, Part 210—National School Lunch Program; Part 245—Determining Eligibility for Free and Reduced Price Meals and Free Milk in Schools. Additionally, a fact sheet on the program "National School Lunch Program," FCS-78 is available from the headquarters office (see below).
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the Regional Department of Agriculture staff for assistance. Headquarters: Stanley Garnett, Director, Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302 703-305-2590

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (TITLE IV-B.2)

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, as amended, Title IV, Part B, Subpart 2, Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, P.L. 105-89
BENEFICIARIES	Families and children in need of services to help stabilize their lives, strengthen family functioning, prevent out-of-home placement of children, enhance child development, and increase competence in parenting skills are eligible for services.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used to support community-based family support services that promote the safety and well being of children and families through enhanced family functioning and child development. Family preservation activity, for those in crisis or at-risk, may include reunification and adoption services, preventive services, follow-up services after a child's reunification from foster care, respite care, and parenting skills programs. No more than 10% of an allotment may be spent for program administration.
ELIGIBILITY	States, territories, and certain Indian tribes are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A state plan, developed by the Secretary of HHS and the state or Indian tribe must be submitted. Prior to the writing of the plan, the state agency must consult with public and nonprofit agencies, and community based organizations to develop the plan. Services supported by other federally funded programs must be coordinated in the state's Family Preservation and Support plan.
AWARD PROCEDURE	The plan must be submitted and approved for funds to be awarded to any applicant.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $235.00 million FY 1999 $241.00 million est. FY 2000 $279.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The number of children receiving food stamps serves as the basis for state allotments. Indian tribes receive a 1% set-aside of the total appropriation. This set-aside is then distributed based on the total number of children in the tribe as a portion of the total children in all eligible tribes. However, tribes with allotments of less than $10,000 will not receive grant awards. The U.S. territories receive funding based on the formula in subpart 1 of Title IV-B. Family Preservation and Support Services require a 25% match for expenditures. Match may be cash or in-kind (goods and services) contributions.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In 1997, 102 grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Final regulations were published November 18, 1996. Federal issuances ACYF-PI-94-01, ACYF-PI-CB-95-17 and ACYF-IM-CB-97-02 may also be referenced.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Consult Regional Administrators for the Administration for Children and Families. Headquarters: Terry Lewis, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Children's Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 202-205-8618

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	X	TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	X	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING		SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	X	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	X

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PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION PROGRAM

AGENCY	Department of Housing and Urban Development
AUTHORIZATION	Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V, 42 U.S.C. 11901 et. seq., as amended; Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Section 161, P.L. 102-550
BENEFICIARIES	Residents of public and Indian housing benefit from this project
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for seven types of activities, as prescribed by statute. These activities are: physical improvement to enhance security; programs designed to reduce drug use in and around the housing developments, including drug-abuse prevention, intervention, referral, and treatment; funding to develop security and drug abuse prevention programs; employment of security personnel; employment of personnel to investigate and provide evidence in administrative or judicial proceedings; reimbursement of local law enforcement for additional services; and training, communications equipment, and related equipment for use by voluntary tenant patrols.
ELIGIBILITY	Public Housing Authorities, tribes, and Tribally Designated Housing Entities may apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) is published in the Federal Register when funding is available. The NOFA identifies the application procedures and the selection criteria for applications. Application kits may be obtained from the SuperNOFA Information Center at 1-800-HUD-8929, and refer to the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program. Applications may be for one or more of the eligible activities, though only one application may be submitted by the applicant.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Applications are reviewed and rated by HUD. All applications are then ranked nationally and funds awarded until all funds are expended.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $214.00 million FY 1999 $534.00 million est. FY 2000 $264.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no formula or match required for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards may range from $25,000 to $35,000,000 (the minimum and maximum award amounts). The award amounts are based on approximately $220 per housing unit. In FY 97, 532 grants were awarded.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	HUD regulations 24 CFR Parts 24, 44, 51, 85 and 961, and OMB Circular A-87.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact local HUD field office for assistance. Headquarters: Bertha M. Jones, Program Analyst, Community Safety and Conservation Division, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 4206, Washington, DC 20410 202-708-1197, ext. 4237 or Tracy C. Outlaw, National Office for Native American Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999 Broadway, Suite 3390, Denver, CO 80202 303-675-1600

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	X
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION	X
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE—STATE ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS

AGENCY	Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Refugee Act of 1980, Section 412, 94 Stat. 111, 8 U.S.C. 1522, as amended; Public Laws 96-422, 94-424, 97-35, 100-436, 101-166, 101-302, 101-517, and 102-170
BENEFICIARIES	Eligible beneficiaries include refugees of alien status with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) documentation, certain Immersion immigrants and their family members, and Cuban and Haitian entrants with INS documentation. Any refugee in the U.S., regardless of their nationality, including Cubans and Haitians, may receive assistance.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used for maintenance and medical assistance, and social services for the purposes of resettlement. Training and other services may be contracted.
ELIGIBILITY	The state agency responsible for the Refugee Resettlement Program is the eligible applicant.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A state plan is prepared and submitted to ACF with expenditure estimates.
AWARD PROCEDURE	When a state's plan is approved, the state will submit quarterly expenditure reports for reimbursement.
FUNDING TYPE	Direct Payments
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $203.00 million est. FY 1999 $221.00 million est. FY 2000 $257.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is a statutory formula for this grant, but no matching requirements.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 97, grant awards ranged from $77,000 to about $49 million. Allocations are based on the number of refugees and Cuban and Haitian entrants, the funds expended on services for them, and the state assistance standards. In FY 98, 46 states and the District of Columbia had approved plans for refugee resettlement. Additionally, 34 states and jurisdictions currently provide assistance and services to Cuban and Haitian entrants.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 400. Materials are available from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (see contact below).
CONTACT INFORMATION	Loren Bussert, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 6th Floor, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-401-4732

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	X	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE	X	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	X	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS	X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	X	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS	X	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	X	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X			TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE—TARGETED ASSISTANCE

AGENCY	Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Immigration and Nationality Act, Section 412 (c) (2), as amended, Refugee Assistance Extension Act of 1986, P.L. 99-605, 8 U.S.C. 1522 (c); Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1991, P.L. 101-513
BENEFICIARIES	Refugees, Amerasians, and entrants, as defined by the authorizing Acts and appropriate INS documentation are eligible for services
USE OF FUNDS	Funding can be used for employment-related services and other social services. Assistance is to be provided in areas (counties) of high refugee or entrant populations (in relation to the general population) and in areas of high use of public assistance. A minimum of 95% of the funds awarded must be allocated to the participating counties for services
ELIGIBILITY	The state agency responsible for the Refugee Resettlement Program is the eligible applicant.
APPLICATION PROCESS	States with qualifying counties (those that have high refugee/ entrant populations or high public assistance usage by refugees) must submit an application in accordance with the annual notice of funding. Counties interested in participating in the grant must develop a local targeted assistance plan and submit them for state review.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Grants are made to the state agencies. The states award the counties funds based on their targeted assistance plan
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $35.00 million est. FY 1999 $35.00 million est. FY 2000 $49.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funds are allocated depending on the federal appropriation. States receive funding based on a formula which uses the refugee, Amerasian, and entrant arrivals in the past five fiscal years. No matching is required. These funds must supplement, rather than supplant, existing resources.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 97, grant awards ranged from $190,500 to $9 million. Allocations are based on the number of refugees and Cuban and Haitian entrants, the funds expended on services for them, and the state assistance standards. Grants were awarded to 47 qualified counties in FY 97.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	45 CFR 400. Materials are available from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (see contact below).
CONTACT INFORMATION	Ron Munia, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, Division of State Operations, 6th Floor, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-401-9246

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD		CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION		TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTIO..		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	X	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	X	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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SAFE SCHOOLS/ HEALTHY STUDENTS INITIATIVE

AGENCY	Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice
AUTHORIZATION	Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1999, P.L. 105 277, Public Health Service Act, Section 501(d) (5)
BENEFICIARIES	Students, schools, and families in the geographic areas served by grants will benefit
USE OF FUNDS	Funds must be used to help students develop skills and emotional strength to promote positive mental health and engage in pro-social behavior. Plans must address the following: safe school environment, youth alcohol and drug prevention; school and community mental health programs; early childhood psychosocial and emotional development services; educational reform; and safe school policies. Examples of activities include mentoring, social skill building, student assistance, family therapy, staff professional development, and hiring school resource officers.
ELIGIBILITY	Local education agencies may apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	The invitation for applications is printed in the Federal Register. Application packets may be obtained by mail, by calling 1-800-638-8736 (select Option 2 and ask for SL 336, Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative Application package) or by fax, 1-800-638-8736, select option 1 (Fax on Demand), then option 2 (Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse), and follow the instructions to enter the four digit codes: 9081—Safe Schools/Healthy Students Instructions and Checklist, and 9082—Safe Schools/Healthy Students Program Announcement and Appendices.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Awards are made on a competitive basis. Preference will be given to applications that address the absolute priority of enhancing and implementing comprehensive community-wide strategies for creating safe and drug-free schools and promoting healthy childhood development.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	This program is part of a larger "Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities: National Programs" fund FY 1999, $2.00 million est. FY 2000 $4.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no formula or match required for this grant.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grants will be up to $1 million for rural school districts and tribal schools, and up to $3 million for urban districts per year. Approximately 50 grants will be awarded in FY 99.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR, parts 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 98, and 99.
CONTACT INFORMATION	William Modzeleski, Director, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202-6123 202-260-3954

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X		TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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SAFE START DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

AGENCY	Office of Juvenile Justice and Department of Justice
AUTHORIZATION	P.L. 105-277 Delinquency Prevention.
BENEFICIARIES	Young children, their families, and caregivers living in the communities receiving these grants will benefit.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are available for project grants and one evaluation grant. The purpose of the demonstration project is to reduce and prevent the impact of family and community violence on young children (ages birth to 6). Project funds are used to develop a comprehensive service delivery system by expanding existing partnerships between service providers, such as early childhood development, child welfare, mental health, family support and law enforcement, which will improve the access to, provision of, and quality of services. Some of the program goals include: assessing the extent and nature of children's exposure to violence, increasing community awareness, increasing access to prevention programs, facilitating collaboration and coordination of services, training and support for direct service providers in preventing and dealing with the psychological and developmental effects of children's experiences with violence, and fostering and facilitating organizational change to improve services. The evaluation grant will document and evaluate each community's efforts towards the prevention and reduction of the impact of family and community violence on children ages birth to 6.
ELIGIBILITY	State and local public agencies and tribal governments are eligible to apply for funding on behalf of (as lead agency for) a community-based collaborative initiative. Private agencies may apply as co-applicants or collaborative partners, but may not be the lead applicant. Communities attempting to bring together more than one collaborative are strongly urged to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Application packages are available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, 800-638-8736; request SL 334., or may be requested via the Internet at puborder@ncjrs.org. The application packet is also available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org under Grants and Funding. Applicants will apply and compete in one of three defined categories, which are urban, rural, and tribal.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Up to four applicants from each of the three categories will be selected. All applications will be reviewed and rated by a peer review panel. Final award decisions will be made by the OJJDP administrator. A team of federal officials may visit selected applicants prior to final award decisions. The demonstration project is a 5-1/2 year commitment. Funding will be granted for each phase of the project.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	This is a new program. FY 1999 $10 million est. FY 2000 $10 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no funding formula for this project. A local match is required in years 4 and 5 of the project to demonstrate the sustainability of the project after the end of the grant period.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	A maximum of $670,000 is available for the first 18-month period, $250,000 of which is available for the first 12 months. 12 sites will be funded in FY 99.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Unknown at this time.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Michelle Avery, Program Manager, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 810 Seventh Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20531 202-514-5084 e-mail: averym ojp.usdoj.gov Evaluation contact: Dean Hoffman, at the same address, 202-353-9256 e-mail: hoffmand@ojp.usdoj.gov

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION	X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

AGENCY	Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1773, 1779, P.L. 104-193, 100-435, 99-661, 97-35
BENEFICIARIES	All students attending the participating schools may receive the meal. Breakfast is free to those with household incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level. Breakfast is served at a reduced price to students from households with incomes between 130% and 185% of poverty.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to reimburse participating schools for breakfasts.
ELIGIBILITY	States and U.S. territories are eligible to apply for funding. Public and private nonprofit schools (through high school), residential child care institutions (except Job Corps centers), residential summer camps that participate in the summer food program, and private foster homes may participate in the program.
APPLICATION PROCESS	States must use the application forms provided by the Food and Nutrition Service and submit these to the FNS regional office for approval. Any institution interested in participation must apply directly to the responsible state agency. Some states prohibit the state education agency from disbursing funds to private schools and institutions. In these cases, the application will be referred to an appropriate entity, either another state agency or the regional federal office for review.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Applications are reviewed by the FNS Regional Office or State Agency (as appropriate). Written agreements are entered into with states and institutions whose applications are approved.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $1.31 billion FY 1999 $1.36 billion est. FY 2000 $1.41 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The amount of reimbursement is based on the number of breakfasts served and the household income of the student. The FY 99 reimbursement rate for a child eligible for reduced meals is $0.7725. For children at or below 130% of the poverty level (eligible for free lunch), the reimbursement rate is $1.0725. Meals served to children ineligible for free and reduced lunch are reimbursed at $0.20. An additional $0.06 is paid for every breakfast served. Schools with a high percentage of low-income students may be eligible for additional funding. There are no matching or maintenance of effort requirements for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grant amounts vary based on participation within each state.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Regulations 7 CFR Part 220—School Breakfast Program; 7 CFR Part 245—Determining Eligibility for Free and Reduced Price Meals and Free Milk in Schools.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the Regional Department of Agriculture staff for assistance. Headquarters: Stanley Garnett, Director, Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302 703-305-2590

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST

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SECTION 8 RENTAL CERTIFICATE/VOUCHER PROGRAM

AGENCY	Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development
AUTHORIZATION	Housing Act of 1937, 42 U.S.C. 1437, as amended; Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998, P.L. 105-65
BENEFICIARIES	Low-income families, whose income does not exceed 50% of the median income for the geographic area (determined by the Secretary), with adjustments for family size, are eligible for vouchers/certificates. In some cases, families whose income does not exceed 80% of the median income will be considered for participation
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to provide rental assistance payments for safe and sanitary housing to participating owners on behalf of eligible (low-income) tenants, enabling them to live in affordable housing. All units for which payment is made must meet program guidelines. Note: The Section 8 Rental Voucher and Section 8 Rental Certificate programs were merged in the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998.
ELIGIBILITY	Housing agencies are eligible to apply for funds. Housing agencies are defined as any state, county, or municipality which is authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of housing for very low income families.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) is published in the Federal Register when funding is available. The NOFA identifies the allocation areas, the amount of funds available for each area, and the selection criteria for applications. Applicants must submit the Application for Housing Assistance Payments Program (Form HUD-52515). Beneficiaries may apply through the local housing agency.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Final decisions on funding are usually made, based on the rating and ranking process, by the local HUD Field/Indian Programs Offices.
FUNDING TYPE	Direct Payments
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $8.13 billion FY 1999 $11.96 billion est. FY 2000 $11.03 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no funding formula, nor are local matching funds required for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	As of the end of FY 97, 1,460,899 rental certificates and vouchers were available to assist eligible families. Awards are based on the difference between the rental amount and the family's contribution. The family must pay the higher of 30% of the adjusted income, 10% of the gross family income, or the portion of welfare assistance designated for monthly housing costs.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	24 CFR 882, 887, 982, 983; PHA Administrative Practices Handbook for the Section 8 Existing Housing Program, Chapters 5 and 8; Section 8 Rental Certificate, Rental Voucher and Moderate Rehabilitation Program Forms, Legal Contracts, and Publications Handbook
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact the HUD office responsible for the area in which the rental units are located. Headquarters: Office of Public and Assisted Housing Delivery, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410 202-708-0477

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, Title XX, as amended; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66; 42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.
BENEFICIARIES	Persons who fit the goals of the program
USE OF FUNDS	Funding is flexible and may be used for the proper and efficient operation of social service programs. Services must be directed to one of five goals, as specified in the law. These goals are: to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate. States may transfer up to 10% of their allotment to the Preventive Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Mental Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Services, and Low Income Home Energy Assistance block grants.
ELIGIBILITY	All states, the District of Columbia, and the following U.S. territories: Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	A pre-expenditure report application must be submitted.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Funds are awarded quarterly.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $2.30 billion est. FY 1999 $1.91 billion est. FY 2000 $1.78 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Title XX, Section 2003, of the Social Security Act specifies how allotments are determined. There is no matching requirement.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $96,551 to $333,169,000
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	In FY 98, 57 grants were awarded.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Margaret Washnitzer, Director, Office of Community Services, Division of State Assistance, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-401-2333

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE x	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION x	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS x	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION x	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS x	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT x
OUT-OF-HOME CARE x	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES x		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION x
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS x

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SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

AGENCY	Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, Title XI, section 1110, as amended by P.L.s 86-778, 88-452, 90-248, 96-265, and 99-190, U.S.C. 1310
BENEFICIARIES	Applicant entities and the general population benefit from this program
USE OF FUNDS	Funds must be used for innovative research, demonstrations, and evaluations that respond to the program priorities of the Administration for Children and Families. Objectives of the program are to promote family self-sufficiency, healthy development, and the greater social well-being of children and families.
ELIGIBILITY	Governmental entities, colleges, and nonprofit and for-profit organizations are eligible to apply for funding
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Funds may be awarded in the form of a grant, cooperative agreement, or contract. For grants and cooperative agreements, the application forms and information are published in the Federal Register. This information may also be obtained from the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, AFC, 7th Floor, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447. Information for contracts is published in the Commerce Business Daily as a Request for Proposal.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Recipients of grants and cooperative agreements are notified by the issuance of a Financial Assistance Award Contracts are sent to those with successful contract proposals.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $26.00 million est. FY 1999 $27.00 million est. FY 2000 $6.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no formula for this program. A 25% local nonfederal match is required for grants and cooperative agreements. No match is required for a contract.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $30,000 to $1,000,000. The number of awards made is not available
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Guidelines and other pertinent information are published in the Federal Register and the Commerce Business Daily.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to the regional administrator. Headquarters: Dr. K. A. Jagannathan, Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 7th Floor, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447 202-205-4829 e-mail: KJagannathan@acf.dhhs.gov

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION X
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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SPECIAL EDUCATION—GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES WITH DISABILITIES

AGENCY	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1471-1485
BENEFICIARIES	Infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families are eligible for services
USE OF FUNDS	Funding may be used for a variety of activities. States may use funds to implement and maintain their systems of early intervention services, to provide direct services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families (when the services are not available elsewhere), and to expand and improve these services. Children with disabilities are provided a free and appropriate public education from their third birthday to the beginning of the following school year.
ELIGIBILITY	Eligibility is open to the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Republic of Palau, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands. Entities under the Secretary of the Interior are also eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Once the application and assurances are reviewed and approved, the state will be notified.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $418.00 million FY 1999 $373.00 million est. FY 2000 $441.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The distribution of funds is based on the number of children ages birth to 2 as a proportion of the general population. The minimum award is 0.5% of the funds available to the states. The territories are eligible to receive up to 1% of the funds. The Department of Interior is allocated 1.25% of the total funds.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $1,546,000 to $40,850,000.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Final regulations were printed on June 22, 1989 in the Federal Register, and amended August 19, 1992, and July 30, 1993.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Bobbi Stettner-Eaton, Monitoring and State Improvement Planning Division, Office of Special Education Programs, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202 202-205-8828

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT x
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS x	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS x	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES x	CASE MANAGEMENT x
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION x	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION x
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS x

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SPECIAL EDUCATION—PERSONNEL PREPARATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

AGENCY	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA), Part D, Subpart 2, Section 673, as amended, P.L. 105-17, 20-U.S.C. 1473
BENEFICIARIES	Beneficiaries include those infants, toddlers, children, and others with disabilities, and their families who participate in the applicant program. Special Education personnel benefit through additional education and degree programs.
USE OF FUNDS	Objectives of the program are to assist states with their identified needs for personnel working with children with disabilities, and to ensure that those people have the necessary skills and knowledge to serve those children. To that effect, funds may be used in three ways: 1) to prepare personnel to serve children with both low- and high-incidence disabilities; 2) leadership personnel; and 3) for special projects.
ELIGIBILITY	State education agencies, local education agencies, institutions of higher education, other public agencies, private nonprofits, outlying areas, and Indian tribes or tribal organizations are eligible to apply for funding. In some circumstances, for-profit organizations may apply. Through FY 2001, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau are also eligible.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Standard application forms found in OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used for this program.
AWARD PROCEDURE	A panel of experts will review all applications.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $82.00 million est. FY 1999 $81.00 million est. FY 2000 $83.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no matching requirement authorized, but the Secretary has the option to require the grantee to share in the cost of the project. (20 U.S.C. 1461 (f)(2).)
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $200 000 to $400,000 per year. An estimated 100 awards were granted in FY 98.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	There are no regulations or guidelines written for this program.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Pat Wright, Division of Research to Practice, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202 202-401-7657

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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SPECIAL EDUCATION—PRESCHOOL GRANTS

AGENCY	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Section 619, as amended
BENEFICIARIES	Children 3 to 5 years of age, who have mental retardation, hearing impairments (including deafness), speech or language impairments, visual impairments (including blindness), serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, specific learning disabilities, deaf-blindness, multiple disabilities, or developmental delays that require special education and related services, are eligible for services. States have the option to serve 2-year-old children who will turn 3 during the school year.
USE OF FUNDS	State education agencies may use the funds to: provide a free appropriate public education to preschool children with disabilities in the state; grant awards to local education agencies and intermediate education units to provide a free appropriate public education to 2-year-olds turning 3 during the school year with disabilities; and continue the development of a comprehensive statewide service delivery system for preschool children with disabilities from birth through 5 years of age, as specified by the law. A minimum of 75% of the funds must be distributed to local education agencies.
ELIGIBILITY	Education agencies in the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the Republic of Palau are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. The state must submit a three-year plan under Part B. To qualify for a preschool grant, the state must submit a three-year application with its plan. Local education agencies submit applications to the state education agency.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Grants are awarded once the plan is reviewed and approved. A state must provide services to all preschool children with disabilities in order to continue participating in this and similar programs under Section 611.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $380.00 million FY 1999 $374.00 million est. FY 2000 $390.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funds are allocated based on the number of children with disabilities ages 3 to 5 who receive special education and related services on December 1 of the current fiscal year.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $222,631 to $35,750,497.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Final regulations were published in the Federal Register on January 13, 1989. 34 CFR 301 and amended September 29, 1992.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Local education agencies may contact the state education agency, Part B coordinator, preschool coordinator, or special education director. Headquarters: Nancy Treusch, Division of Educational Services, Office of Special Education Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202 202-205-9097

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT		PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	x
FOOD	CHILD CARE		MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	x
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	x	SPECIAL NEEDS	x	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	x	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	x
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES						COLLABORATION	
						GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST	

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SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

AGENCY	Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1772 and 1779
BENEFICIARIES	Students attending participating institutions.
USE OF FUNDS	Funding is provided to reimburse schools for milk consumed by students.
ELIGIBILITY	Any state or U.S. territory is eligible to participate. Institutions such as public and private nonprofit nursery schools, child care centers, public and private nonprofit schools (through high school), summer camps, settlement houses, and other similar nonprofit operations that are dedicated to the care and training of children may participate in the program, unless they already participate in the National School Lunch Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. The program also includes students in prekindergarten and split session kindergarten programs in non-profit schools and institutions who do not have access to the federal meal programs.
APPLICATION PROCESS	The standard application forms, furnished by the state agency or Food and Nutrition Service, must be used for this program. Applicants should contact the state staff person or office responsible for administration of the program to find out about any state requirements prior to making application. Institutions make application to the state education agency, unless the state has a waiver assigning responsibility to another agency. Some states prohibit the state education agency from disbursing funds to private schools and institutions. In these cases, the application will be referred to an appropriate entity, either another state agency or the regional federal office for review.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Each institution's application is reviewed by the state agency or Food and Nutrition Service regional office, as appropriate. Written agreement with the institution is made upon approval of the application.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $18.00 million FY 1999 $18.00 million est. FY 2000 $17.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The amount of reimbursement is based on the number of half-pints of milk served, and the household income of the student. The reimbursement rate for a child with a household income above 130% of the poverty level is $0.1225. For children at or below 130% of the poverty level, the reimbursement rate is the average cost of the half-pint of milk. There are no matching or maintenance of effort requirements for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Grant amounts vary based on participation within each state.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	7 CFR Part 215, "Special Milk Program for Children," and 7 CFR Part 245, "Determining Eligibility of Free and Reduced Price Meals and Free Milk in Schools."
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to a listing of Regional Office staff. Headquarters: Stanley Garnett, Director, Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302, 703-305-2590

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

AGENCY	Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended, Section 17, 42 U.S.C. 1786
BENEFICIARIES	Pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to 5 years of age are eligible if they meet income requirements and are determined to be in need of the special supplement due to nutritional risk. Beneficiaries must also live in the state from which they receive benefits.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds may be used to pay for supplemental foods, nutrition education, and health care referrals for eligible beneficiaries. States may use funds for specific administrative costs and functions.
ELIGIBILITY	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. States and U.S. territory agencies apply for funding. Local agencies apply through the state agency to distribute benefits. Local public or nonprofit health and human service agencies that serve a population of low-income women, infants, and children who are at nutritional risk are eligible to participate in the program.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants should confer with the state agency contact for information on the state's process for applying for assistance. Local agencies must apply to the state. Beneficiaries apply for WIC benefits at an approved local agency.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Funds are awarded to state agencies in the form of a letter of credit. Funds are then distributed to local agencies.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	Food Grants and Nutrition Services and Administration FY 1998 $4.05 million FY 1999 $4.08 million est. FY 2000 $4.16 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funds are allocated based on a Department of Agriculture formula. There is no matching requirement.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Awards range from $72,392 to $662,228,481. In FY 97, 88 state agencies participated in the program.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	7 CFR Part 246. "WIC State Plan Guidance" is available from the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to regional FNS staff. Headquarters: Ron Vogel, Acting Director, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302 703-305-2746

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD X	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM—TITLE XXI (CHIP)

AGENCY	Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Title XXI, Subtitle J, Section 4901, P.L. 105-33, P.L. 105-100
BENEFICIARIES	Specific low-income children are the targeted population of the program. This includes the following: children determined eligible under the state plan; low-income children; children whose family income exceeds the requirements for Medicaid, but by no more than 50 percentage points, are not eligible for Medicaid, or are covered under another group health plan.
USE OF FUNDS	To initiate and expand child health coverage to uninsured, low-income children. This can be done in two ways: 1) expand coverage for children under the state's Medicaid program or 2) establish health insurance coverage that meets amount, duration, and scope of benefits as specified by the federal government. Up to 10% of funds may also be spent on non-benefit activities that include outreach, administration, health services initiatives, and other child health assistance.
ELIGIBILITY	All states and territories are eligible to apply.
APPLICATION PROCESS	States develop a Title XXI state plan that addresses all statutory requirements. State plans are submitted by the state's governor to the HCFA Center for Medicaid and State Operation, Families and Child Health Program Group. Interested persons may call 1-877-KIDS-NOW, the national hotline for information on CHIP in the caller's state.
AWARD PROCEDURE	A HCFA administrator approves all plans and amendments. Letters of approval are sent to the states.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $4.24 billion FY 1999 $4.73 billion est. FY 2000 $4.26 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The formula for the final allotment is based on the product of the number of children potentially eligible for CHIP and the state's cost factor (cost per person). This is the final allotment projection. All states' allotment projections are then summed to equal the national total. Each state's final projection is then divided by the national total to determine the state's percentage of the total. The final allotment for each state is derived by multiplying the state's percentage of the total by the national total. Only states with approved plans by the end of the federal fiscal year are included in the final allotment calculation. An "enhanced Federal Matching Assistance Percentage" (FMAP) is used for the CHIP program. The enhanced rate equals the current FMAP plus the product of 30% of the difference between the state's FMAP and 100%; the enhanced FMAP cannot exceed 85%.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	$5,065,962 ($118,113 for the smallest territory) to $858,920,926. As of April 29, 1999, 52 states/territories have approved CHIP plans.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Federal Guidance on CHIP can be accessed through the World Wide Web at: www.hcfa/init/child.htm.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact the Regional Administrators of the Health Care Financing Administration. Headquarters: Center for Medicaid and State Operations, Health Care Financing Administration, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244 410-786-3870

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	X	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	X	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X		TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

AGENCY	Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture
AUTHORIZATION	National School Lunch Act, Sections 9, 13, and 14, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 1758, 1761, and 1762a
BENEFICIARIES	Children age 18 and younger are eligible to receive meals. Individuals over age 18 may receive meals through this program if they participate in a state-approved program for individuals with disabilities.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to reimburse institutions which provide free meals to children (generally May through September) in areas where at least 50% of the children meet the income eligibility for free and reduced price lunch. Funds are also available to state agencies administering the program for the administrative expenses of staff to supervise and provide technical assistance to institutions operating the program.
ELIGIBILITY	Any state or U.S. territory may participate in the program. Service institutions that operate a "regularly scheduled" program serving children from low-income areas may participate in the program. Programs may be of the following types: public or private nonprofit schools, public or nonprofit residential summer camps, public or private nonprofit colleges and universities that operate the National Youth Sports Program, and entities of local, municipal, county, or state governments. Participatory programs also include those that serve meals to the homeless, and under specific circumstances, other nonprofit providers may participate in the program. Institutions providing school food programs in schools on a year-round schedule, and that provide meals during school vacations of 15 school days or more are also eligible to participate.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Service institutions apply directly to the state agency responsible for administering the program. Institutions in Michigan, New York, and Virginia apply directly to the USDA Food and Nutrition Service regional offices because these states do not administer this program.
AWARD PROCEDURE	When the application is approved within a state, the institution signs an agreement with the administering agency for the length of program operation.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	Meal Reimbursments / Donated Commodities FY 1998 $274.00 million / $1.31 million FY 1999 $296.00 million / $1.38 million est. FY 2000 $298.00 million / est. $1.50 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Funding is distributed based on the number of meals served to enrolled participants and the corresponding reimbursement rates for those meals. A level of maintenance of effort is required for this program.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 97, awards ranged from $16,190 to over $40 million. Grant amounts vary based on participation within each state.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	7 CFR part 225 regulations and the Summer Food Program fact sheet—available from the USDA at no charge. Institutions can obtain administrative and nutritional guidance from the state agency.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refer to a listing of Regional Office staff. Headquarters: Stanley Garnett, Director, Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302 703-305-2590

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD x	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION x
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST x

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SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

AGENCY	Social Security Administration
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act of 1935, Title XVI, as amended; 42 U.S.C.1381—1383d
BENEFICIARIES	See applicant eligibility.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds are used to make payments to individuals age 65 or older, or to individuals of all ages who are blind or disabled. Funds may be used as the recipient sees fit. States receive funds to provide eligibility determinations.
ELIGIBILITY	Individuals who are age 65 or older, or individuals of all ages who are blind or disabled and meet income and resource limits are eligible for funding. An individual must have monthly income of less than $494 and resources of less than $2,000 to be eligible; a couple (where both are aged, blind, or disabled) is limited to monthly income of $731 and resources of $3,000.
APPLICATION PROCESS	The individual must telephone or visit the local Social Security office.
AWARD PROCEDURE	The individual and representative payee, if any, will be notified of the eligibility decision by mail.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $32.75 billion FY 1999 $33.82 billion est. FY 2000 $35.05 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	There is no statutory formula for SSI.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	Cash payments range from $1.00 to $494 for individuals. For couples (both eligible), payments range from $1.00 to $741 per month. An estimated average of 6.262 million persons per month received SSI benefits in FY 99.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	CFR, Title 20, Parts 401, 416, and 422. Publications are available from the Social Security Office.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Contact the regional office staff. Headquarters: Office of Public Inquiries, Room 4100, Annex, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, MD 21235 410-965-2736

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME X	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

AGENCY	Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, as amended; Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996; Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33
BENEFICIARIES	Needy families with children as determined eligible by the applicant state, territory, or tribe in the plan submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) are eligible
USE OF FUNDS	Cash grants, work opportunities, and other services may be funded. The grant may be used in any way to meet the purpose of the program. The state, territory, and tribe may also use the funds in ways they were authorized to use funds under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS), and Emergency Assistance (EA) programs
ELIGIBILITY	All states, territories, the District of Columbia, and all tribes, as defined by the Indian Self-Determination Act, are eligible. The state of Alaska is an exception, where only 13 specified entities are eligible
APPLICATION PROCESS	Each state and territory must develop and submit a state plan, signed by the Governor, to the Secretary of HHS. Tribes must contact the ACF Regional Administrators for Tribal plan submittal. Prior to submission of the plan, each state or other applicant must allow local governments and private organizations 45 days in which to comment on the plan
AWARD PROCEDURE	Payments are made to the applicant on a quarterly basis
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	Family Assistance Grants FY 1998 $16.65 billion FY 1999 $16.84 billion est. FY 2000 $17.13 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Maintenance of effort is required for TANF. This means that a state must show the federal government that it continues to expend funds for a particular program at or near previous spending levels. For TANF, states must demonstrate that they spend 80% of their 1994 nonfederal (state and local) fund expenditures on AFDC and related programs. For states that meet the minimum work requirements of TANF, the maintenance of effort is reduced to 75%.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	State Family Assistance grants range from $21,781,466 to $3,733,817,784
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	TANF Proposed Rule was published in the Federal Register on November 20,1997 (Vol. 62, No. 224). 45 CFR 200 et seq.
CONTACT INFORMATION	See listing of federal regional staff at the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). Headquarters for all but tribal grants: Office of the Director, Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 5th Floor, Aerospace Building, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447. For tribal grants: Office of the Director, Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 5th Floor, Aerospace Building, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Washington, DC 20447

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	X	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE		RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	X	CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION		TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	X	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	X	PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS		CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	X	SPECIAL NEEDS		HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I, Part A, 20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.
BENEFICIARIES	Children (preschool and K-12) who are failing or who are most at-risk of failing to meet state academic standards will benefit from this program.
USE OF FUNDS	To help local education agencies (LEAs) and schools improve the results for children who are failing and those who are most at risk to fail in order to meet the state's academic standards. The use of funds can vary broadly to address the student needs. If a participating school has at least 50% of its student population at the poverty level, the school may choose to operate a schoolwide program that allows Title I funds to be blended with other federal, state, and local funds to upgrade the school's instructional program. In schools where the majority of the student population lives above the poverty level, a targeted assistance program is required, where the children deemed most in need of services are identified for the Title I program.
ELIGIBILITY	State education agencies and the Secretary of the Interior. Local education agencies and Indian tribal schools are subgrantees.
APPLICATION PROCESS	State education agencies (SEAs) apply for funds under Title I, Part A, or as part of a consolidated plan submitted under Section 14302 of ESEA. Participating local education agencies (LEAs) must submit an approved plan with the state.
AWARD PROCEDURE	The Department of Education makes grants to states based on statutory formulas. The state distributes funds to school systems based on a formula that includes the number of children from low-income families.
FUNDING TYPE	Formula Grants
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $5.94 billion FY 1999 $2.97 billion est. FY 2000 $6.79 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Three separate formulas allocate Title I grants to LEAs. 1) Basic grants are funded at the 1995 appropriation level, based on each state's per-pupil expenditure for education and the number of school-age children from low-income households. 2) Concentration grants are allocated to counties and LEAs having more than 6,500 children from low-income households, or a poverty rate greater than 15%. 3) Funds appropriated over the 1995 level are distributed as "Targeted Grants." These funds are awarded to counties with higher numbers or percentages of impoverished children. Within LEAs, school officials target funds to schools with the greatest number of children from low-income families.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	State discretionary awards for 1997 ranged from $15,893,000 to $820,146,877. Approximately 14,000 school systems receive funding.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Title I guidance and program information is available from the program office.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Mary Jean LeTendre, Compensatory Education Programs, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, 1250 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 4400, Portals Bldg. Washington, DC 20202-6132 202-260-0826

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH	FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY X
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT X
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL X	SPECIAL NEEDS X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS X	HIV/AIDS	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		TRANSPORTATION X
EMERGENCIES				COLLABORATION X
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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TITLE XIX MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MEDICAID)

AGENCY	Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
AUTHORIZATION	Social Security Act, Title XIX, as amended; Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33
BENEFICIARIES	Each state determines eligibility in accordance with federal regulations. This program is available to low-income members of families with dependent children, low-income children and pregnant women, persons who are over age 65, blind, or disabled, and certain Medicare beneficiaries. In some states, medically needy individuals may be eligible for services.
USE OF FUNDS	Funding provides financial assistance to states for medical assistance provided to eligible individuals. The "basic" program states must provide is for categorically needy individuals. Required services include in-patient and out-patient hospital services; rural health clinic services; federally qualified health center services; family planning services; physician's services; pediatric or family nurse practitioner services; early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment (EPSDT) services; laboratory and x-ray services; home health services for persons over age 21; nursing services; and services of a state-licensed midwife. A minimum mix of services is required to be provided to medically needy individuals. Funding for administrative expenditures is also available.
ELIGIBILITY	States are eligible to apply for funding.
APPLICATION PROCESS	The standard application, as required by OMB Circular No. A-102, "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grant-in-Aid to State and Local Governments" must be used for this program. States submit an application to the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). Individuals in need of medical assistance apply directly to states or their local welfare agency.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Once the state's Medicaid plan is approved, funds are allotted quarterly based on the state's estimate of expenditures. Professionals enrolled as Medicaid providers submit billings to the state Medicaid agency for payment of services to eligible patients, similar to any medical insurance plan.
FUNDING TYPE	Entitlement
FUNDING HISTORY	FY 1998 $104.50 billion FY 1999 $111.14 billion est. FY 2000 $116.17 billion
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Medicaid has no formula for the allocation of funding. It is an "open ended" program, which means that a state is only limited by the amount of match it can provide for eligible services rendered to eligible individuals. The match in Medicaid is based on the "federal financial participation rate," or FFP. This rate is different for each state, based on medical assistance expenditures and the per capita income of each state, and ranges from 50% to 83%. A state with an FFP of 70% receives federal funds of $0.70 for every dollar spent. The state must provide the remaining $0.30 of the cost.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	In FY 99, awards ranged from $1.81 million to $16.57 billion.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	42 CFR, Subchapter C
CONTACT INFORMATION	Regional Health Care Financing staff are located in the HHS regional offices. Each state has a HCFA representative. Headquarters: Sally Richardson, Director, Center for Medicaid and State Operations, Health Care Financing Administration, Room C4-25-02, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244 410-786-3870

BASIC NEEDS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT	INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE	TECHNOLOGY	
FOOD	CHILD CARE	MEDICAL CARE	X	PARENT EDUCATION	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER	HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START	DENTAL CARE	X	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING	PRESCHOOL	SPECIAL NEEDS	X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION	FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	SPECIAL NEEDS	HIV/AIDS	X	NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES	CASE MANAGEMENT	X
OUT-OF-HOME CARE	EARLY INTERVENTION	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	X		TRANSPORTATION	X
EMERGENCIES					COLLABORATION	
					GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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TWENTY-FIRST (21ST) CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS

AGENCY	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education
AUTHORIZATION	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title X, Part I, 20 U.S.C. 8241-8246
BENEFICIARIES	All students attending the schools are eligible for services.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds must be used for at least four of the following activities: literacy education programs; senior citizen programs; children's day care services; integrated education, health, social service, recreational, or cultural programs; summer and weekend school programs in conjunction with recreational programs; nutrition and health programs; expanded library service hours to serve community needs; telecommunications and technology education programs for individuals of all ages; parenting skills education programs; support and training for child day care providers; employment counseling, training, and placement; services for individuals who leave school before graduating from secondary school, regardless of the age of the individual; and services for individuals with disabilities. An array of services should be proposed by the applicants which includes extended learning opportunities (i.e., tutoring, homework help, enrichment programs). Funds may be used to plan for, implement, or expand existing community learning centers.
ELIGIBILITY	Eligibility is limited to rural or inner-city public elementary or secondary schools, a consortia of such schools, or local education agencies that apply on behalf of the schools.
APPLICATION PROCESS	Applicants must complete the application packet. Written requests may be made to: Adria White, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20208-5644, Attn: 21st Century Learning Centers. Requests may also be made by calling 1-800-USA-LEARN, faxed to 202-219-2198, or e-mailed to 21stCCL@ed.gov.
AWARD PROCEDURE	Preference is given to programs that: 1) assist students to meet or exceed state and local standards in academic subjects, and 2) use a significant amount of the funding for programs in Empowerment Zones. Grantees will be notified by the Department of Education.
FUNDING TYPE	Project Grant
FUNDING HISTORY	This is a new program. FY 1999 $100.00 million est. FY 2000 $453.00 million
FUNDING FORMULAS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	This is a competitive grant.
RANGE AND NUMBER OF AWARDS	est. $35,000 to $2.00 million An estimated 275 to 300 awards will be made.
RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, and 86; 34 CFR part 299.
CONTACT INFORMATION	Amanda Clyburn (202-219-2180) or Steve Balkcom (202-219-2089), U.S. Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20208-5644 e-mail: 21stCCLC@ed.gov or fax 202-219-2198

BASIC NEEDS		CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION		HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH		FAMILY SUPPORT		INFRASTRUCTURE	
INCOME		CHILD DEVELOPMENT	X	PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE	X	RESPITE AND CRISIS CARE		TECHNOLOGY	X
FOOD		CHILD CARE	X	MEDICAL CARE		PARENT EDUCATION	X	TRAINING/STAFF DEVELOPMENT	
SHELTER		HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START		DENTAL CARE		FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS	X	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ EVALUATION	
CLOTHING		PRESCHOOL		SPECIAL NEEDS	X	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION		FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	
PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING	X	SPECIAL NEEDS	X	HIV/AIDS		NEEDS OF NEWCOMER FAMILIES		CASE MANAGEMENT	
OUT-OF-HOME CARE		EARLY INTERVENTION		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				TRANSPORTATION	
EMERGENCIES								COLLABORATION	X
								GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. FY 2000 FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGES (APPLIES OCTOBER 1, 1999 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2000)

STATE	FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION RATE[1]	ENHANCED FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION RATE[2]
ALABAMA	69.57	78.70
ALASKA	59.80	71.86
AMERICAN SAMOA	50.00	65.00
ARIZONA	65.92	76.14
ARKANSAS	72.85	80.99
CALIFORNIA	51.67	66.17
COLORADO	50.00	65.00
CONNECTICUT	50.00	65.00
DELAWARE	50.00	65.00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	70.00	79.00
FLORIDA	56.52	69.57
GEORGIA	59.88	71.91
GUAM	50.00	65.00
HAWAII	51.01	65.71
IDAHO	70.15	79.11
ILLINOIS	50.00	65.00
INDIANA	61.74	73.22
IOWA	63.06	74.14
KANSAS	60.03	72.02
KENTUCKY	70.55	79.38
LOUISIANA	70.32	79.22
MAINE	66.22	76.36
MARYLAND	50.00	65.00
MASSACHUSETTS	50.00	65.00
MICHIGAN	55.11	68.58
MINNESOTA	51.48	66.04
MISSISSIPPI	76.80	83.76
MISSOURI	60.51	72.36
MONTANA	72.30	80.61
NEBRASKA	60.88	72.62
NEVADA	50.00	65.00
NEW HAMSPHIRE	50.00	65.00
NEW JERSEY	50.00	65.00
NEW MEXICO	73.32	81.32
NEW YORK	50.00	65.00
NORTH CAROLINA	62.49	73.74
NORTH DAKOTA	70.42	79.29
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	50.00	65.00

continued

APPENDIX A. FY 2000 FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGES—CONT.

STATE	FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION RATE[1]	ENHANCED FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION RATE[2]
OHIO	58.67	71.07
OKLAHOMA	71.09	79.76
OREGON	59.96	71.97
PENNSYLVANIA	53.82	67.67
PUERTO RICO	50.00	65.00
RHODE ISLAND	53.77	67.64
SOUTH CAROLINA	69.95	78.96
SOUTH DAKOTA	68.72	78.11
TENNESSEE	63.10	74.17
TEXAS	61.36	72.95
UTAH	71.55	80.08
VERMONT	62.24	73.57
VIRGIN ISLANDS	50.00	65.00
VIRGINIA	51.67	66.17
WASHINGTON	51.83	66.28
WEST VIRGINIA	74.78	82.35
WISCONSIN	58.78	71.15
WYOMING	64.04	74.83

[1] The higher the Federal Financial Participation rate (FFP), the poorer the residents of the state. Conversely, states with low FFPs have a higher average income per person.

[2] The Enhanced Federal Financial Participation rate is used for the new State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

APPENDIX B. 2000 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES
(APPLIES OCTOBER 1, 1999 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2000)

FAMILY UNIT SIZE	48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND D.C.	ALASKA	HAWAII
1	$ 8,350	$10,430	$ 9,590
2	11,250	14,060	12,930
3	14,150	17,690	16,270
4	17,050	21,320	19,610
5	19,950	24,950	22,950
6	22,850	28,580	26,290
7	25,750	32,210	29,630
8	28,650	35,840	32,970
Each additional person	2,900	3,630	3,340

The federal poverty guidelines are a measure of income. Several federal programs use a percentage multiple of the guidelines, such as 130 percent of poverty, for determining eligibility.

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RESOURCES

Following are selected publications, periodicals, federal resources, and organizations that may be helpful in understanding and accessing federal funding for supports and services for young children and their families. While a wide variety of publications contain information relevant to funding early childhood supports and services, the following were selected because they specifically address federal funding sources and strategies included in the Guide. The Finance Project has also published a large number of relevant publications. A complete list of Finance Project resources follows this section.

PUBLICATIONS

Breaking New Ground: A Financial Strategy for a Governance Partnership. Washington, D.C.: Center for the Study of Social Policy (1998).

Building Villages to Raise our Children: Funding and Resources. Cambridge, Mass.: The Harvard Family Research Project (1993).

Capturing Cash for Kids: A Workbook for Reinvesting in Community-Based Prevention Approaches for Children and Families by Marty Giffin, Abram Rosenblatt, Nancy Mills, and Mark Friedman. The Comprehensive Integrated Services Reinvestment Project of the Foundation Consortium (1998).

Financing Child Care in the United States: An Illustrative Catalog of Current Strategies by Anne Mitchell, Louise Stoney, and Harriet Dichter. The Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts (1997).

Financing Child Care in the United States: An Expanded Catalog of Current Strategies, 2000 edition by Anne Mitchell, Louise Stoney, and Harriet Dichter. The Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation (August 2000).

Getting to the Bottom Line: State and Community Strategies for Financing Comprehensive Community Service Systems. Resource Brief # 4. National Center for Service Integration (1993).

Helping Families Achieve Self-Sufficency: A Guide on Funding Services for Children and Families Through the TANF Program. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance (1999).

Investing in Children and Families: Iowa's Efforts to Generate Funds to Reform Child Welfare Services. Washington D.C.: The Center for the Study of Social Policy (1994).

Investing in Our Children's Care: An Analysis and Review of State Initiatives to Strengthen the Quality and Build the Supply of Child Care Funded through the Child Care and Development Block Grant by Helen Blank. Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund (1993).

Looking into New Mirrors: Lessons for Early Childhood Finance and System-Building by Louise Stoney. Boston, Mass.: The Horizons Initiative (1998).

Making Child Care Better: State Initiatives by Scott Groginsky, Susan Robison, and Shelley Smith. Washington, D.C.: National Conference of State Legislatures (1999).

Not by Chance: Creating an Early Care and Education System for America's Children by S. Kagan and N. Cohen. New Haven, Conn.: Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy (1997).

Reforming Finance for Family and Children's Services by Mark Friedman. Sacramento, Calif.: Foundation Consortium (2000).

Stepping Up: Financing Early Care and Education in the 21st Century, Volume I, a publication of four papers commissioned for *Making it Economically Viable: Financing Early Care and Education*, a working meeting hosted by the Ewing Marion Kauffman and David and Lucile Packard Foundations (March 1999).

The Future of Children: Financing Child Care by the Center for the Future of Children. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation (1996).

Periodicals

CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUNDING REPORT

Biweekly publication that provides coverage of federal, foundation, and private grant opportunities for programs in areas such as child welfare, education, health care, and other issues related to children, youth, and families.

8204 Fenton Street
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(800) 666-6380
http://www.cdpubs.aa.psiweb.com

REPORT ON PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

Biweekly publication providing coverage of important developments in Head Start, Child Care, Health Care, Special Education, and other related topics.

8737 Colesville Road, #1100
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(800) 274-6737
http://www.bpinews.com

Federal Sources

THE CATALOGUE OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE (CFDA)

A government-wide database of U.S. federal programs, services, and activities. The CFDA details eligibility requirements, goals, application processes, and award processes of federal funds. The CFDA is published on-line, on CD-ROM, and in print.

Federal Domestic Assistance Catalogue Staff (MVS)
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300 7th Street, SW, Suite 101
Washington, DC 20407
(202) 708-5126
www.gsa.gov/fdac

THE FEDERAL REGISTER

The Federal Register is a legal newspaper published every business day by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). It contains announcements of the availability of grants and proposed rules and regulations for federal programs. It is distributed in paper, on microfiche, and on-line.

Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
(202) 512-1800
www.access.gpo.gov/nara

GRANTSNET

An on-line tool for finding and exchanging information about the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and selected other federal grant programs. The web site provides information on how to find federal grant information, how to apply, the administration of grants, and other useful resources.

200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201
(877) 696-6775
http://www.os.dhhs.gov/progorg/grantsnet/index.html

THE GREEN BOOK: BACKGROUND MATERIAL AND DATA ON PROGRAMS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Published yearly, the Green Book provides a wealth of information on federal funding programs, including background information, data on recent trends, legislative history and requirements, and state-by-state allocations. www.house.gov/ways_means

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http://www.clasp.org

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY

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Washington, DC
(202) 371-1565
http://www.cssp.org

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES

820 First Street, NE, Suite 510
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 408-1080
http://www.cbpp.org

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Washington, DC 20001
202) 628-8787
http://www.childrensdefense.org

CHILD & FAMILY POLICY CENTER

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(515) 280-9027
http://www.cfpciowa.org

THE DAVID AND LUCILE PACKARD FOUNDATION CENTER FOR THE FUTURE OF CHILDREN

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Los Altos, CA 94022
(650) 948-7658
http://www.futureofchildren.org

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(617) 495-9108
http://www.gsweb.harvard.edu/~hfrp

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Columbia School of Public Health
154 Haven Avenue
New York, NY 10032
(212) 304-7100
http://www.cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/

THE NATIONAL CHILD CARE INFORMATION CENTER (NCCIC)

301 Maple Avenue West
Vienna, VA 22180
(800) 616-2242
http://www.nccic.org

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES (NCSL)

1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, CO 80802
(303) 830-2200
http://www.ncsl.org

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION (NGA)

444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 624-5300
http://www.nga.org

ABOUT THE FINANCE PROJECT

The Finance Project is a non-profit policy research, technical assistance, and information organization whose mission is to support decision making that produces and sustains good results for children, families, and communities. Since its establishment in 1994, The Finance Project has become an unparalleled resource on issues and strategies surrounding welfare reform and the financing of education and other supports and services for children, families, and communities. Over the last five years, The Finance Project has:

- Developed a strong empirical knowledge base on how financing arrangements affect the quality and accessibility of education and other supports and services for children and families, and the capacity of communities to provide safe, nurturing environments for children and families;
- Outlined promising strategies and produced policy tools for pursuing improvements in financing through broad-based systemic reform, as well as through more incremental steps to address particular problems in current systems;
- Developed the capability to provide technical assistance on relevant financing and sustainability strategies to "reform ready" states and communities engaged in efforts to align their financing systems with their policy and program reform agendas; and
- Disseminated widely the knowledge, information, tools, and learnings its has developed or acquired through its work and supported and nurtured relevant networks of professionals, policy makers, and state and community leaders as they work to develop and implement welfare reform and a range of promising initiatives for children and families in communities across the country.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FINANCE PROJECT

The Finance Project's work is organized into five interrelated activity areas. The activities represent a continuum from those that are most diffuse and aimed at informing and providing information and tools to a wide range of researchers, policy makers and practitioners, to those directed at particular target audiences. The five activity areas also represent a cycle of information development and sharing that guides The Finance Project's selection of projects.

Knowledge Development. The Finance Project's knowledge development activities encompass primary research, synthesis of other research, analysis, and convening of experts in a number of formats, including working groups and structured conversations. These activities are aimed at:

- understanding the context for and new developments in policy and programs;
- developing frameworks for considering or evaluating policy and program reforms; and
- exploring the potential benefits and drawbacks of implementing various policy or program options as well as the opportunities and challenges to doing so.

Examples include past and ongoing work in mapping and tracking state and local expenditures and uses of federal funds, the systematic examination of key issues relating to welfare reform and welfare-to-work, and examining past and potential uses of block grants.

Policy and Tool Development. The Finance Project's policy and tool development activities involve translating knowledge into forms that are most helpful for policy makers and program officials to use in making decisions and taking action. It includes the development of policy options and of tools for analysis or implementation. Such tools may take the form of:

- guides to reform options and further resources,
- toolkits that lay out and assist users with planning and implementation steps, and
- the provision of generic planning documents or materials that can be applied or tailored to the circumstances of particular communities.

Examples of policy related products include the Issue Notes series developed by the Welfare Information Network, which examines key policy choices and describes relevant research and promising practices; the guide to policy options *Money Matters: A Guide to Financing Quality Education and Other Children's Services*; and the legislative toolkit *Building Strong Communities: Crafting a Legislative Foundation*.

Brokering Information. The Finance Project also works to provide access to the information needed to help states and communities make sound policy and implementation decisions. These activities include:

- the collection of policy analysis, research, tools, technical assistance resources, and promising practices from a wide range of individuals and organizations;
- the organization and presentation of those resources in a manner that makes them easily accessed and understood; and
- the dissemination of those resources through publications, inquiry systems, or the Internet.

Materials produced by The Finance Project are an important component of the information collected and disseminated, but the strength of this function is in its ability to collect and organize materials that cut across traditional program or organizational lines. The clearinghouse functions of the Welfare Information Network are prime examples of brokering information. They include the maintenance of a computer based clearinghouse of technical assistance resources, a database of promising practices, and an electronic cooperative inquiry system for state officials.

Technical Assistance. In many cases, producing new knowledge, developing policy and implementation tools, and providing access to needed information is still not enough to ensure that decision makers can effectively use available information. State and community leaders may need more direct technical assistance to apply the relevant information in the context of their particular state or community. The Finance Project has be approached frequently by foundations and state and community leaders seeking technical assistance in developing, implementing, or sustaining policy and program reforms in particular states and communities or for a network of grantees. Current major technical assistance contracts include:

- a grant from the Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds to provide technical assistance on financing and sustainability for two of the foundation's out-of-school time initiatives; and
- the Child Care Partnership Project, a technical assistance effort funded by the U.S. Child Care Bureau to develop information and tools that will assist state child care administrators and others to develop public-private partnerships for child care.

Program Management. Program management involves helping to ensure the success of innovative policies or programs by managing an entire initiative or group of initiatives for a foundation funder or group of funders. In this intermediary role between initiative funders and grantees, The Finance Project engages in functions such as monitoring grantees on behalf of the funder(s), coordinating activities between the funder(s) and the grantees, and convening forums such as network retreats and advisory panels for an initiative. Examples of program management activities include the following:

- The Finance Project is currently the program manager for Carnegie Corporation's Starting Points initiative, which is focused on building systems of supports and services for young children and their families.

- The Welfare Information Network provides ongoing staff support for the Grantmakers in Income Security Task Force (GIST), an affinity group of foundation staff interested in grant making around income security issues related to low-income individuals and families.

For more information about The Finance Project and its activities, please contact:

Cheryl D. Hayes or Barry Van Lare, Executive Directors

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1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
202/628-4200
202/628-4205 (Fax)
info@financeproject.org (E-mail)

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM THE FINANCE PROJECT

The Finance Project has produced a broad array of publications and information resources to assist in the development and implementation of strategies to improve the financing and delivery of services for children and families (including low-income families). These resources are listed on the following pages within the categories of:

- Financing Supports and Services for Children and Families
- Achieving Better Results for Children, Families, and Communities
- Building Stronger Community Systems
- Resources from the Welfare Information Network
- Other Information Resources

The Finance Project resources take several forms, including Working Papers, Policy Guides, Strategy Briefs, Issue Notes, Resources for Welfare Decisions, and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ). The price to obtain each resource is noted on the attached list. All of the Finance Project materials listed here can be downloaded from our websites: www.financeproject.org and www.welfareinfo.org. To order print copies, please indicate the number of copies desired of each, complete the order form on the last page, and send the form with a check or money order to:

The Finance Project
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW — Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005

Discounts are available for orders of quantities larger than 10.

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Financing Supports and Services for Children and Families

WORKING PAPERS

Financing After-School Programs by Robert Halpern, Sharon Deich and Carol Cohen (May 2000) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Financing Family Resource Centers: A Guide to Funding Sources and Strategies by Sara Watson and Miriam Westheimer (April 2000) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Building for the Future: A Guide to Facilities Loan Funds for Community-Based Child and Family Services by Carl Sussman (December 1999) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Using Tobacco Settlement Revenues for Children's Services: State Opportunities and Actions by Lee Dixon, Patrick Johnson, Nicole Kendell, Carol Cohen and Richard May (October 1999) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Financing Services for Young Children and Their Families: New Directions for Research, Development, and Demonstration (June 1998) _____ @ $15.00 _____

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Financing Services for Young Children and Their Families: Meeting the Challenges of Welfare Reform by Cheryl D. Hayes (March 1997) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Federal Tax Reform: A Family Perspective by Michael J. McIntyre and C. Eugene Steuerle [Report and Executive Summary] (July 1996) _____ @ $15.00 _____

The Property Tax in the 21st Century by Hal Hovey (May 1996) _____ @ $15.00 _____

The Effects of Economic and Demographic Changes on State and Local Budgets by Sally Wallace (December 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

The Budget Enforcement Act: Implications for Children and Families by Karen Baehler (November 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Issues and Challenges in State and Local Finance by Therese J. McGuire (November 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Toward State Tax Reform: Lessons From State Tax Studies by Therese J. McGuire and Jessica E. Rio (November 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Legal Issues and Constraints Affecting Finance Reform for Education and Related Services by Thomas Triplett (November 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

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State Investments in Education and Other Children's Services: Profiles of the 50 States by Steven D. Gold, Deborah A. Ellwood, Elizabeth I. Davis, David S. Liebschutz, Sarah Ritchie, Martin E. Orland, and Carol E. Cohen (October 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

State Investments in Education and Other Children's Services: Case Studies of Financing Innovations by Ira M. Cutler, Alexandra Tan, and Laura Downs (September 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Dollars and Sense: Diverse Perspectives on Block Grants and the Personal Responsibility Act (Joint publication of The Finance Project and the American Youth Policy Forum and The Policy Exchange of the Institute for Educational Leadership) (September 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Rethinking Block Grants: Toward Improved Intergovernmental Financing for Education and Other Children's Services by Cheryl D. Hayes, with assistance from Anna E. Danegger (April 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Securing Equal Educational Opportunities: Past Efforts and the Challenges Ahead by Alexandra Tan and Martin E. Orland (February 1995) _____ @ $15.00 _____

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Reform Options for the Intergovernmental Funding System: Decategorization Policy Issues by Sid Gardner (December 1994) _____ @ $15.00 _____

School Finance Litigation: A Review of Key Cases by Dore Van Slyke, Alexandra Tan and Martin E. Orland, with assistance from Anna E. Danegger (December 1994) _____ @ $15.00 _____

POLICY GUIDES

Federal Funding for Early Childhood Supports and Services: A Guide to Sources and Strategies by Hansine Fisher with Carol Cohen and Margaret Flynn (June 2000) _____ @ $20.00 _____

Financing Family Resource Centers: A Guide to Funding Sources and Strategies by Sara Watson and Miriam Westheimer (April 2000) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Building for the Future: A Guide to Facilities Loans Funds for Community-Based Child and Family Services by Carl Sussman (December 1999) _____ @ $15.00 _____

Money Matters: A Guide to Financing Quality Education and Other Children's Services (January 1997) _____ @ $20.00 _____

FORTHCOMING RESOURCES

Making Space for Children: A Toolkit for Starting a Child Care Facilities Fund by Amy Kershaw (Summer 2000) _____ _____

RESOURCES FROM THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME PROJECT

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Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives by Nancy D. Reder (March 2000) _____ @ $20.00 _____

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Achieving Better Results for Children, Families, and Communities

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A Guide to Developing Child and Family Budgets by Mark Friedman and Anna E. Danegger (July 1998) _____ @ $15.00 _____

A Guide to Developing and Using Performance Measures by Mark Friedman (May 1997) _____ @ $15.00 _____

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Other Information Resources

WEBSITES

The Finance Project:	www.financeproject.org
Welfare Information Network:	www.welfareinfo.org
Child Care Partnership Project:	http://nccic.org/ccpartnerships
Out-of-School Time Project:	www.financeproject.org/osthome.htm
California Welfare Information Clearinghouse:	www.c-wic.org
Illinois Welfare Information Network:	www.iwin.org

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